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'ARAFAT CONDEMNS ACCORD, THREATENS U.S. INTERESTS

JN191829Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1435 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at graduation ceremony of new class of fedayeen on 19 September; place not identified--recorded]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: Today, when many are conspiring against the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, the Palestinian people and the Arab nation; today, we are celebrating the graduation of this class. Of course, this is of great significance. The significance is that the revolution is greater than the conspiracy and the conspirators, greater than Carter, Begin and their agent As-Sadat.

I would like to tell you something, brothers. Many people are perturbed. They say that what happened yesterday was grave as far as the Arab nation is concerned. However, they also signed Resolution 242. Were they able to enforce that resolution on us? They were not able to enforce it on us. They also signed Resolution 338. Were they able to enforce it on us? They were not able to enforce it on us. Once they signed an agreement in Rhodes, in the Mediterranean before I was on the scene, to liquidate the Palestinian people. However, they could not liquidate the Palestinian people.

So they have met at Camp David--or should we say the Stable of David, or the stable of treason, or the stable of agentry? If they sign a document with the collaboration of an Arab agent, does this mean that they can liquidate the Palestinian people or the Arab nation? No, they cannot liquidate the Arab nation or the Palestinian people. [applause, cheers]

The conspiracy is a huge one. However, I would like to tell you something: This revolution is gigantic, gigantic, gigantic. All of them are dwarfs compared to the Palestinian revolution. [applause, cheers]

Early this year, Brzezinski said: Goodbye to the PLO. Then he moved his forces, those forces which speak Hebrew, in other words the Israeli leadership. He moved the American--Israeli forces with American arms and in accordance with an American decision--to annihilate the PLO, the PLO forces and the PLO leadership. What happened, brothers? They could not annihilate us. These Palestinian fighters, supported by their brother Lebanese fighters, taught them a lesson in southern Lebanon. [words indistinct].

Why am I saying this? Because the conspiracy is an old one. They tried in 1970 by using King Husayn to crush the Palestinian revolution. [words indistinct] But Palestinians emerged more solid and stronger than the conspiracy and the conspirators. The revolution came to Lebanon. We came to Mount Hermon and the war broke out in Lebanon. They thought that they could crush the Palestinian revolution, the Nationalist Movement and the patriotic and nationalist forces in Lebanon. What was the result, brothers? We proved to be more solid and stronger.

Therefore, neither Begin, Carter, Brzezinski or their agent As-Sadat should ever imagine that they can crush the Palestinian revolution. [words indistinct] The Palestinian revolution is the main figure in the Middle East question. I challenge them, in the name of these fighters, these flowers and these cubs, to try to impose their wish on this Arab region.

I am saying this [interrupted by cheers] these are the people who will reach Jerusalem and Jaffa. As-Sadat has put his signature, but can he sign in the name of the Arab nation? No, he cannot sign in the name of the Arab nation. As-Sadat put his signature, but can he sign in the name of the Palestinian people?

No, he cannot sign in the name of the Palestinians. As-Sadat put his signature, but can he speak in the name of all free and honorable people in great Egypt? No, he cannot speak in the name of all free and honorable people in great Egypt.

Therefore, even when As-Sadat signs he cannot enforce his wish or signature. Carter cannot enforce his wish and signature. Begin also cannot enforce his Camp David signature on us. [Words indistinct] put his signature, but was he able to enforce his signature on his people? Petain put his signature, but was he able to enforce his signature on the French? No. Many a traitor has signed, but has not been able to enforce his signature on the freemen and revclutionaries in our Arab nation.

In the name of all freemen and revolutionaries or our Arab nation, I say: No. As a matter of fact, I say in the name of free and honorable people in the whole world that this region will not bow. This people will not bow. The Arab nation is a great nation [words indistinct] whether they like it or not, and no matter how long it takes.

When the Vietnamese peasant moved, the Americans sent 3,000 aircraft to their agents in Saigon to intimidate the Vietnamese revolution. I say that even if the United States gives Israel F-15's, or even F-60's, they will not be able to cow, intimidate our Arab nation, our people or our revolution.

This must be understood by everyone far and near. Carter and Begin must understand that the price which Carter will pay for his signature will be his interests in this region. The agents will not protect him or his interests in the region. The revolutionaries and freemen of our Arab nation will deal two blows for each blow received. Time will tell. Time will tell.

I tell Carter, Brzezinski and their agents in the region--Begin and As-Sadat--I tell them that there are cubs and flowers in this Arab nation and this Palestinian revolution. This flag waving before me will be raised by these cubs and flowers in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

Therefore, let them sign what they want. [words indistinct] But let them also know one thing: This rifle was raised and will continue to be raised until Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv are liberated. As Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir once said: This revolution is here to stay. I say to you, 'Abd an-Nasir, martyr and hero of our Arab nation, I say to you and to the people and heroes of Egypt that this revolution is here not only to stay but also to triumph, triumph, triumph.

As-Sadat signed for what? He bought a handful of Sinai soil in exchange for Jerusalem--the city for which thousands of Arabs died. I, 'Arafat, tell As-Sadat: The Egyptian people will not accept that Sinai soil is exchanged for Jerusalem, Jerusalem the holy city. The Egyptian people will not accept this dirty, mean and rotten deal which smacks of conspiracy. Our dear people in Egypt will not accept this deal. Our [words indistinct] people will not accept this deal.

Let him sign what he wants, but one fact remains clear: This revolution is here to stay, because it is [word indistinct] phenomena in the Arab nation. It is also here to triumph. The Camp David document will not decide the fate of the Arab nation or of our people. Camp David is a link in the old conspiracy around us.

Nobody can defeat the Palestinian revolution. They have tried many times. Undoubtedly, we are facing serious events in Lebanon. I know this. They are threatening us with Israeli military concentrations in northern Palestine on the Syrian and Lebanese borders. They are threatening us. They are also threatening Syria. But neither we nor the Syrians are afraid, brothers. They must understand that the concentrations [words indistinct]. If they believe that they have kept Egypt out of the battle under this document, then I say: No. We have a great deal in our Arab nation. We have victory in our Arab nation. It is a revolution until victory.

PLO REJECTS AGREEMENTS, CALLS GENERAL STRIKE

JN191223Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1028 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text of statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee following an emergency meeting in Beirut on 18 September, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat and attended by representatives of the various groups of the Palestinian revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] Masses of our Palestinian people, masses of our Arab nation: The Camp David meeting has produced an agreement which constitutes the most dangerous link in the hostile conspiracy since 1948. What the Zionists and U.S. imperialism have been trying to achieve for the past 30 years was given to them by As-Sadat by his capitulation to their plans to liquidate the Palestinian question and the Arab cause. The PLO, following an emergency meeting called by the Executive Committee and attended by the representatives of the various resistance groups, asserts the following:

1. The Camp David agreement represents complete capitulation by As-Sadat to the Menahem Begin plan which the Israeli prime minister proposed in his Knesset speech during As-Sadat's treasonous trip and at the Ismailia meeting. This is the plan which asserts the resolve of the Zionist enemy to entrench his occupation of Palestinian territory, the Golan, and parts of Sinai and to annex Jerusalem, which has always been a holy city for our Arab nation and all Moslems and Christians in the world.

2. The agreement shows As-Sadat's complete collusion with Zionist aims to disavow all Palestinian national rights and a joint readiness to strike at the Palestinian cause--land, people and revolution--under the planning and supervision of U.S. imperialism.

3. This agreement constitutes the last step in the capitulation process by the As-Sadat regime, which is now abandoning Egypt's dignity and parts of its national soil. He is allowing the flag of the Zionist enemy to be raised on the dear land of Egypt. He is also disavowing the martyrs of the Egyptian people and army who fell so that the Arab flag can be raised in Jerusalem, Sinai and the Golan. We urge the great Egyptian people, who have not for one day abandoned their national dignity and independence, the rights of the Palestinian people, and Arab national rights, to rise in defense of their national dignity and to counter the plot which is threatening the future of their nation.

4. Through this agreement, As-Sadat achieves the old objectives of U.S. imperialsim, objectives which could not be achieved through the Baghdad pact, the Eisenhower doctrine, the 1956 aggression and the 1967 war. As-Sadat is now expressing his readiness to enter an Egyptian-Israeli-American alliance to place the entire region under U.S. hegemony and to liquidate the positions of the liberation and progressive movements of our nation and of all struggler peoples in Africa and the Middle East in general.

5. By signing this agreement, the As-Sadat regime achieves the well-known imperialist-Zionist objective of completely isolating Egypt from Arab national struggle and striking at all resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conference of Algiers and Rabat and the resolutions of the nonalined conferences and of African, Islamic and friendly states.

6. As-Sadat's self-rule plan achieves the objectives of the Zionist enemy to turn the West Bank and Gaza into a permanent colony. As-Sadat is also trying to include Jordan as a party to this plan and as an oppressive security machine against our Palestinian people in order to perpetuate the occupation. It is obvious that the Camp David agreement has established As-Sadat's submission to the Zionist enemy's position concerning Jerusalem and the final annexation of this holy city by the enemy. The talk about stopping the building of new settlements is nothing but a deceptive maneuver to firmly establish the old settlements and to implement the Begin plan of expanding and increasing the population of these settlements in the next 5 years prior to imposing the fait accompli and continuing the occupation.

7. The PLO affirms the determination of the Palestinian people to oppose and foil this conspiracy. Our people, who now stand united under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, reaffirm that they cannot bargain on or come to terms with any liquidation plan such as the self-rule plan or any other plan which is aimed against their firm and inalienable right to complete national independence, the return to their homeland, and the building of their independent state. Some 4 million Palestinians, backed by all honest nationalist Arab forces, will not allow the fate of the Palestinian people and the cause of the Arab nation to be decided within the framework of the Camp David treason. As-Sadat and his allies cannot impose their will on our great people and brave nation.

While announcing its complete rejection of the results and agreements of Camp David, the PLO calls on our Palestinian masses to declare their indignation and firm opposition to this conspiracy. We call upon our people inside the occupied territory and in the disaspora to go on strike, rally around their revolution and organize popular processions and demonstrations against the conspiracy and its advocates and the forces colluding with it.

The PLO warns all suspicious voices which may try to find a place for themselves within the self-rule conspiracy by declaring their support for the Camp David conspiracy: These voices will face our people's will and fair punishment.

Arab nationalist regimes and forces are called upon in these critical circumstances to adopt a serious and firm policy against the conspiracy. This can only be achieved by coordinating and unifying all military, economic, and political resources as well as the potential of the Arab masses in order to protect the Arab liberation movement from this hostile plan which seeks to strike at the movement. The PLO stresses that the coming conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation assumes the biggest responsibility in this respect and will be facing a real test before the Palestinian and Arab masses.

The Palestinian revolution warns of the dangers of the Zionist-isolationist plan inside Lebanon which will try to exploit the results of the Camp David liquidation agreement to escalate its aggression against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Palestinian revolution and Syria. This calls for, now more than at any time, the unity and solidarity of all the parties which are opposed to this plan and for the coordination and integration of all resources so the Lebanese people can foil the plan which is aimed against their destiny and the destiny of their homeland.

The next phase will be fraught with great dangers against the future of our entire region and its people as well as the liberation movement in it. The Palestinian revolution, which has bravely and honorably assumed its responsibility, now calls upon all the forces which are concerned about the future and national dignity of this nation to rise and resist the conspiracy against its struggle and sanctities and to bravely foil the American-Zionist-Sadatist plan against our people.

Official Makes Statement

JN200648Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text of statement to SANA by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, chief of the Pan-Arab Relations Department and PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, on the results of the Camp David meeting--date not given]

[Text] The results of the Camp David conference, the conspiracy, represents As-Sadat's complete capitulation to the joint Israeli-U.S. policy. The results constitute blatant aggression against Palestinian legitimacy and are a dangerous violation of Arab legitimacy embodied in the Rabat summit resolutions. They also constitute an aggression against the international legitimacy contained in the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian cause and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to return, to self-determination, and their right to establish their national independent state on their own soil.

The results of the Camp David conference, the conspiracy, and the policy which produced these results, have no future in the Arab area because they contradict the national interests of Egypt and the Arab nation. The continuation of the conspiratorial U.S. policy against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation will undoubtedly cost the United States and those who participate in its policy dearly, and the effects will be reflected in the balance of power in the Arab and international arenas.

The time when the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights were considered a local issue which could be directed by any Arab ruler without the will of his nation is past. Our cause has become a firm reality of contemporary international policy. The Palestinian revolution, which has many weapons [silah], some of which have not been used so far, reaffirms its determination to use all weapons capable of foiling any conspiracy against the Arab cause and the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. Those who ignore the nature of the Arab-Zionist struggle and renege on the Palestinian reality--as a revolution and a cause under the leadership of the PLO--will discover that their calculations were false. At this crucial and dangerous stage in the history of its national struggle the Arab nation looks toward the summit of steadfastness and confrontation to be held in Arab Damascus, with hope and confidence, so that this conference will translate the will of the Arab and Palestinian masses determined to foil the conspiracy and the conspirators.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN MILITARY MEETING

JN191516Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today chaired a meeting of military officials from the different factions of the Palestinian resistance. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the results of the Camp David summit. Decisions were made to confront the grave situation which has resulted from this summit.

PALESTINIANS MEET TO DECIDE FOREIGN POLICY MOVES

JN191602Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of Al-'Asifah, today chaired a meeting of the directors of foreign relations from the different factions of the Palestinian resistance. During the meeting, a discussion was held on drawing up a plan for moves on the international level to confront the results of the Camp David summit.

PLO OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SAUDI LEADERS

LD190004Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2155 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the official spokesman of the PLO, said he had conveyed to his Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz a message from the chairman and members of the PLO's Executive Committee containing the stand of the Palestinian revolution toward the latest Arab and international developments connected with the Palestian question. It also contains a detailed explanation of the latest developments on the Arab arena and the attempts aimed at escalating tension in Lebanon by encouragement from the Zionist enemy and the forces which support him.

In a statement to SNA, Abu Mayzar, who is new in Saudi Arabia, praised the policy of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, which upholds the Palestinian right and constantly supports the Palestinian revolution. He said that he found from the officials in the kingdom a full understanding of the Palestinian viewpoint. Abu Mayzar emphasized that the kingdom had been and will continue to be on the side of the Palestinian people, in accordance with its policy, the basis of which was laid down by the late King Faysal, and which is being pursued by the government of His Majesty King Khalid.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT TO MEET IN DAMASCUS 20 SEP

JN191352Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1015 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The third summit of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation is scheduled to begin tomorrow in Damascus. The results of the Camp David meetings would be the main issue of the summit. The Syrian daily AL-BA'TH has reported that this summit will be the opposite of the Camp David summit, which was held behind a heavy shroud of secrecy where As-Sadat was gambling with the destiny of the Arab nation and making concessions. The paper added that the third summit will confront As-Sadat for the second time, the conspiracy of Camp David, and all that was agreed upon by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter.

PFLP ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING CAMP DAVID

JN200735Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] has condemned the results of the Camp David meetings. It denounced the capitulatory course adopted by Egypt's Anwar as-Sadat, which was crowned by his signing the agreement of humiliation with the Zionist enemy. The statement stressed that the Arab masses everywhere are capable of foiling the new conspiracy as they have done previous ones, and that our Arab people are capable of rejecting traitors and capitulationists.

KUWAIT

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD2010347 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The cabinet held an extraordinary session this morning at the headquarters of the cabinet's general secretariat under the chairmanship of his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. The minister of education and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, Jasim al-Marzuq, made the following statement at the end of the session:

The cabinet studied the agreements reached by the parties that took part in the Camp David conference. The cabinet discussed the effects of these agreements on the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences and the UN resolutions concerning Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the recognition of their right to self-determination.

The cabinet asserted Kuwait's previous attitude, which stipulates the commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Rabat conference, and its total conviction that to achieve a just and durable peace in the region Israel must totally withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, must retrieve all their legitimate national rights.

The minister stressed that the government will continue to observe and follow up on the development of the situation in the region. He also emphasized that the cabinet believes that sincere Arab solidarity within an agreed upon, single strategy is the only way to retrieve the Arab rights and confront the danger threatening us all.

Press Comment

NC1913127 Doha QNA in Arabic 1027 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 September--The Kuwaiti newspapers devote much space to highlighting the results of the Camp David summit conference. They are unanimous that the results are a step toward a separate conciliation [sulh] between Egypt and Israel as well as a step to take Egypt out of the Arab fold and, indeed, take it out of the Arab-Israeli conflict for good.

The newspaper AS-SIYASAH says in its main article that political and diplomatic recognition between Egypt and Israel is a departure by Egypt from a number of Arab summit resolutions and a declared official step on the road of separate conciliation--a matter which even the moderate Arab states cannot accept. Subsequently the Camp David agreements are expected to put the Egyptian president in a more difficult position in the Arab arena.

The newspaper AL-WATAN asks if the Arab-Israeli conflict has ended, on the basis of the rule which says that the victor has only to present his conditions and the defeated has to sign them. The paper emphasizes that it is difficult for the Arab nation to accept this rule. The paper says that the Arab blood sacrificed in the 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973 wars was shed in vain, together with the blood of the Palestinians, which has not dried since the beginning of the issue. A flood of fresh blood that could threaten the area is expected as a price for the implementation of these forged documents.

The newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that the Camp David conference has ended, as we previously emphasized, with a separate agreement that will take Egypt out of the Arab-Israeli conflict for good and put it on the threshold of concluding a peace treaty after 3 months. Eliyahu Ben-Elissar will most likely be the first Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

The newspaper AL-QABAS asks what President as-Sadat's position will be after signing the peace treaty with Israel if Israel invades Jordan or if a war breaks out between Syria and Israel or if the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula are subjected to Israeli raids on their sources of oil.

PAPERS ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS, SECRET AGREEMENT

NC2010587 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 20 September--Quoting what it describes as informed sources in Washington, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS says that President as-Sadat has fixed 19 November as the date for signing the conciliation [sulh] agreement with Israel--19 November marks the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The sources expect Egypt to appoint its first ambassador in Tel Aviv next January.

The sources told the newspaper that President Carter informed President as-Sadat during the crucial phase in the negotiations that he is confident that the U.S. Congress will take up all of Egypt's economic problems if As-Sadat concludes a separate conciliation, even if Arab aid to him is cut off.

The sources said that U.S. military aid will remain restricted to limited special weapons which Egypt would be able to use in African wars it wages on behalf of the United States.

Meanwhile, Arab diplomatic sources in Washington have emphasized to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' that a secret Egyptian-U.S. agreement was reached at the Camp David meetings, under which Egypt is considered a basic ally of the United States. The paper says that the United States will provide Egypt with military aid and weapons it has not obtained before. The sources said that the secret agreement also provides for U.S. military experts to supervise the reorganization and training of the Egyptian Army to enable it to use these weapons and, consequently, turn the Egyptian Army from one geared to fighting Israel into an army which will insure first of all a defensive power for Egypt and a role in confronting the communist influence in the Arab area and Africa.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB CALLS FOR REJECTING CAMP DAVID RESULTS

NC1911577 Doha QNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 19 September--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB, in its editorial today, calls for rejecting the results of the tripartite Camp David summit conference because they constitute great danger. It says that the summit has failed to create just peace but has only revealed more Israeli intransigence and the arrogance Menahem Begin showed throughout the conference.

In its article devoted to commenting on the results of the Camp David summit, the paper says that what the conference has accomplished is considered a challenge to the Arab nation's rights and a defiance of the Palestinian people's rights, which have been disregarded by the United States and Israel. It is also considered an attempt to carry through solutions that cannot be accepted by the Arab nation. Furthermore, it is considered to be completely in the interest of the Zionist entity.

The paper expects serious developments to take place in the Middle East, a kindling of the situation in Lebanon and a blow against the [Palestinian] revolution, together with its liquidation, in order to carry through what Israel and the United States want.

AL-'ARAB concludes by asking: Now, what is to prevent Syria and the Palestinians from signing an agreement with the Warsaw Pact to protect themselves against this drama?

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET: CAMP DAVID NOT 'FINAL, ACCEPTABLE FORMULA FOR PEACE'

ID192040Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1932 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Here is a statement from the Saudi cabinet:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: The cabinet of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has studied with great interest the results of the Camp David conference. It has also followed carefully the world and Arab reactions which followed the proclamation of those results, which ranged between support and rejection.

The cabinet of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, out of its profound commitment to its authentic Islamic and Arab principles and in accordance with its commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, in particular the conferences at Algiers and Rabat, would like to explain to Arab public opinion its stand on the current events in the following manner:

First, the cabinet of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom appreciates the efforts exerted by U.S. President Jimmy Carter before and during the course of the conference. It considers that what has been reached at the Camp David conference cannot be considered a final, acceptable formula for peace because it did not explain in a definite manner Israel's intention to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, which it occupied by force and at the forefront of which is holy Jerusalem. Nor did it stipulate the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their state on the soil of their country. And it ignored the role of the PLO, which Arab summit conferences have considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whom Israel has rendered homeless.

Second, the Saudi Cabinet, despite its above-mentioned reservations regarding the results of Camp David conference, does not give itself the right to interfere in the private affairs of any Arab country, nor to dispute its right to restore its occupied territories through armed struggle or through peaceful efforts insofar as that does not clash with the higher Arab interests.

Third, the cabinet of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom believes that the current circumstances the Arab nation is undergoing require, more than any time hitherto, reunion [jam' ash-shaml] and unification of views and adoption of a unanimous Arab stand in order to bring about its supreme objectives.

God is asked to realize the hopes of the Islamic and Arab nation, guide its steps and give it dignity and victory.

The meeting ended at 2215.

ADDITION TO SECOND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

[The following passage was inadvertently omitted from the item entitled "London AL-'ARAB Interviews Second Deputy Prime Minister," published in the 19 September Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, pages C1 and C2. Add after last paragraph:]

[Text] [Question] It is known that your country has two armed forces branches--the army and the national guard. What are the prerogatives and tasks of these two forces?

[Answer] The basic task of both the army and the national guard is to defend the country's borders. The national guard has an additional task: to contribute to the urbanization of Saudi tribes and enable them to progress from a nomadic to an urban life and, at the same time, to train their sons to become regular soldiers skilled in the use of the most up-to-date weapons and combat methods. This is what we are doing today. Thus, you can see that the army and the national guard form an integrated force which it would be impossible for crises to divide. I would like to point out here that the national guard was the basic force that established the first Saudi state and united most parts of the Arabian Peninsula. It is no secret that today we are applying a program in the national guard known as a modernization program. Our aim in this is to turn the national guard into an outstanding Arab strike force.

[Question] What is the kingdom's attitude on current events in the neighboring countries?

[Answer] The kingdom's only attitude is to spread the spirit of assurance and stability among all and to promote prosperity and affluence in those countries which are dear to us. Believe me, we feel very pained when we see incidents hampering the achievement of these objectives, particularly since our religion orders us to cooperate and to do good. Our policy is to reconcile between the various positive elements and our policy is to do everything we can to promote compatibility between government and society.

[Question] An international struggle is going on in the Red Sea area. What is the kingdom's attitude on this?

[Answer] It must be understood by everyone that we are resisting communist danger in the Red Sea area, the Indian Ocean, and even in Africa, prompted by two motives only: first, the basic conflict between our religion and Marxist materialism in its various forms; and second, the fact that present day communism is nothing but a guise for a new colonialism. It is a colonialism that is worse than the old colonialism in its policy and methods of dealing with underdog nations. This is the secret behind the revolt by certain communist countries against the policies of international communism and the reason for the ebb of the Marxist tide in many societies. The world no longer tolerates any form of colonialist methods regardless of the ideologies and slogans which they hide behind. For this reason, today we are resisting Russian infiltration which uses certain Arab tools. We are doing so in accordance with our religion and in defense of our Arabism and humanitarian principles. Man cannot live by bread alone.

[Question] Is there any likelihood that the kingdom will change the dollar as a monetary unity for the pricing of oil in view of the fluctuation in the dollar rate? Is there any inclination to replace the dollar with any other currency, such as the Arab dinar or the standardized Gulf dinar?

[Answer] Some people believe that a certain political factor prompts the kingdom to adhere to the dollar as a unit for oil pricing. This belief is wrong both in form and content. The kingdom's adherence to the dollar is due to a purely economic factor. Even a beginner in economics knows well that remedying the world financial confusion prevailing today cannot be achieved through dealing a blow to the dollar, particularly as the dollar is a basic monetary unit backing other currencies. We must not forget that most of our savings in cash and bonds, whether oil-producing or non-oil-producing countries, are in dollars. Therefore, these savings are affected by the dollar whether in gains or in losses.

Moreover, the international investment market has for a long time been using the dollar as a monetary unity. Therefore, the field of investment in dollars is much wider than in any other currency. This is evident in the great difference between the interest on the dollar and on other currencies. Finally, we must not forget the inflation from which the world is suffering today and the effect of the dollar in dealing with it. Thus we see that it is the economic factor rather than the political factor that dictates the kingdom's present attitude.

UAE

AUTHORITIES STUDYING RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN191634Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 September--A responsible source from the Foreign Ministry has told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the appropriate authorities are studying the statements and texts issued by the Camp David summit which continue to flow in the Foreign Ministry.

In another development, Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi this morning received the U.S. charge d'affairs to the UAE, who conveyed to the foreign minister a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter addressed to His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message was attached to the text of the two agreements signed at Camp David.

YEMEN--YAR

CABINET CONDEMNS OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN201136Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 20 September--The YAR has condemned the outcome of the Camp David meeting. The cabinet met today and issued a statement on the results of the meeting.

The statement says that the Camp David summit has ignored the issues of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan Heights. The statement adds that these issues are just and basic.

The YAR Foreign Ministry has conveyed this stand to the heads of the diplomatic missions in San'a'.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES U.S. NEWS MEDIA

NC200704Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0125 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 19 September--President Anwar as-Sadat declared this evening that during the Camp David summit talks, he stressed the need to establish a Palestinian homeland and that he had discussed this subject with U.S. President Carter in the presence of the Israeli prime minister.

President as-Sadat said that he informed Begin that the Palestinians will get their right to decide their fate and that this right is recognized in the United States and even in Israel itself.

President as-Sadat described the two documents signed at the White House at the conclusion of the Camp David conference as an extremely good step on the way to achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. He added: I stated before coming to Camp David that this time I am not seeking a partial or a separate solution with Israel, but I am seeking a comprehensive settlement.

In an interview with a large group of chief editors and political commentators of U.S. newspapers, magazines and radio and television networks, President as-Sadat said that last Friday morning he decided to leave the conference because he realized at that moment that everything had collapsed. He said that he informed Israel Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who had contacted his excellency by phone, that everything was now collapsing. He also informed U.S. Secretary of State Vance of this.

President as-Sadat said that he also spoke to President Carter about this matter and the U.S. President quickly went to see him at his place of residence in Dogwood. After 15 minutes President Carter was able to persuade his excellency to change his mind about leaving the negotiations and then there was a new start. Within 24 hours everything had completely changed.

Despite the insistence of the U.S. chief editors to know what means President Carter had used to persuade his excellency to change his mind about leaving the conference, the Egyptian president refused to disclose anything that went on between him and President Carter, particularly concerning this matter. However, he emphasized that the friendly relations and mutual confidence which prevail between him and the U.S. President facilitated his task.

Referring to the issue of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank, President as-Sadat said that the U.S. position on the issue of the settlements conforms with our position. It is based on the fact that these settlements are illegal. He said that President Carter did not disavow this position at all. We now have an extremely delicate situation, President as-Sadat added.

Commenting on Begin's remarks on U.S. television concerning this matter, President as-Sadat said that Israeli Prime Minister Begin should have avoided discussing anything connected with this subject. We are all keen to carry out what we have agreed upon. We agreed to freeze the establishment of settlements for the next 3 months, which is the period during which the peace agreement is supposed to be concluded. We not only agreed on this, we also agreed on the need not to expand the existing settlements in the West Bank. In view of the presence of some families in the settlements and Israeli cities, it was agreed that this matter be discussed at the negotiation table in a civilized manner instead of trying to shout each other down.

President as-Sadat said: During the 3 months of reaching an agreement concerning the drawing up of a draft treaty, we will discuss the future lines, and the new situation after the negotiations will be defined. The president said that he is careful not to raise problems regarding the glorious decisions adopted by the Camp David conference. He said that he does not want to insist on this matter, since it will be discussed at the negotiation table.

His excellency expressed his satisfaction, in principle, with the U.S. position on the issue of the settlements, which the United States considers illegal. He pointed out that the continued participation of the United States as a full partner in drafting the provisions of the agreement or the peace agreements is extremely beneficial.

At the beginning of his press conference President as-Sadat expressed his readiness to answer any question. In reply to a question by one of the U.S. commentators, President as-Sadat said that King Husayn contacted one of his aides in London, while his excellency was in Camp David, and asked him to transmit to the president a two-part message. The first part of the message says that King Husayn is now prepared to join us and the second part says that he looks forward to meeting his excellency in Morocco.

President as-Sadat added that when he gets back to Cairo, he will send a full report to King Husayn on what has been agreed upon at Camp David, because the king is supposed to assume his role in the West Bank. As-Sadat said: I was really disappointed to hear today that the Jordanian Government decided at a cabinet meeting that it is not morally or legally bound by what has been agreed upon at Camp David.

The president said that if King Husayn will not assume his responsibilities, he will handle everything and will apply to the West Bank exactly what he will apply to Gaza.

In reply to a question by a U.S. journalist about what the journalist termed attempts by some Arab states to isolate Egypt, President as-Sadat said that Egypt is the key to war or peace and shoulders a historic responsibility. Nevertheless, the greater part of the Arab world supports us. He said that Egypt alone represents 40 million people. Add to this President Numayri and Sudan with its 20 million people, King Hassan and Morocco with its 20 million people, Saudi Arabia, the Arab Emirates, the Sultanate of Oman, Somalia and all the others--this means that more than 90 percent of the Arab world supports us. We are not isolated.

The president said that if what is said about this isolation is true, he would not have been able to continue after the initiative and to challenge all the old slogans, old legacies, the hatred, bitterness and everything else.

President as-Sadat added: I am proud to tell you that I enjoy the support of my people in Egypt. Egypt also enjoys the support of most of the Arab world. This proves that I am not isolated.

Commenting on these allegations, President as-Sadat pointed out that he had been subjected to vicious attacks because he concluded the first and second disengagement agreements, and had been subjected to a more vicious attack because of his visit to Jerusalem. He said: But I will continue on my course and will surmount this attack because I have behind me the support of the Egyptian people. I endured and will endure because I have behind me 40 million Egyptians and, as I told you, I am supported by the Sudanese and more than 90 percent of the Arab people.

President as-Sadat expressed his deep appreciation for President Carter's decision to send his secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He said this does not mean that without their agreement he will retreat or hesitate. He stressed that he will go ahead. President as-Sadat said: We have signed two documents. The first deals with a comprehensive settlement, and the second deals with the solution of the problem between Egypt and Israel. Let us try and see what has been achieved in the two documents. The first document on the comprehensive settlement deals with the Palestinian problem in a basic manner. What does this document say? It says the following:

1. The Israeli military government will end as soon as the agreement is signed.

2. Full autonomy is granted to the people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and election of Palestinian representatives in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

3. Israel will withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, except from specific places to be agreed upon in response to the security needs of Israel. The document goes even further and says that anything agreed upon between Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the representatives of the Palestinians regarding the fate of the Palestinians after the 5-year transitional period can be rejected by the Palestinians. Is this submission to the plan which Mr Begin submitted last December? It is completely different. There is full autonomy instead of just autonomy. The abolishment of the Israeli military government and Israel's withdrawal to specific positions for security needs is different from the present conditions in the West Bank.

With regard to Egypt, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the agreement provides for complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. The question of the settlements has been deferred until the Knesset votes on it. The president said: I was asked at the Senate today what would happen if the Knesset voted against the removal of the settlements from Sinai. I replied that all the agreements would be annulled. The president added: That is what has been agreed upon with President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. I am not saying this behind their backs. Despite the fact that we have not solved all the problems, I believe that this agreement is a very good step toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Regarding the Palestinians, President as-Sadat said: Let me say this: When the presence of the Israeli military government ends and when the Palestinians attain complete autonomy, this means that thousands of Palestinians who are now in Israeli detention camps and prisons will be released. The president again said that the Palestinians will have the right to veto any agreements that are reached through Jordan or through us if they do not approve of them.

Referring to the reports that the PLO has incited the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to organize strikes in protest against the conclusion of the agreement, the president said that this action is a challenge, and we must confront it if we are to assume our responsibility of establishing peace. I am prepared to confront this challenge. His excellency added: I recognize the difficulty we are going to face. Let me tell you frankly that we are going to face difficulties and confrontations. I admit that I am facing a challenge and I am prepared to confront this challenge. Regarding the subject of the city of Jerusalem, President as-Sadat said that 1 day after his arrival in Camp David, he presented the Egyptian proposal for the achievement of a comprehensive settlement. He said that he placed Sinai and the Golan in one column and the West Bank and Gaza in another.

President as-Sadat said: In order to express our good intentions, I said that Jerusalem will not be divided again and will remain a united city, but the Arabs have historical rights in it. Hundreds of millions of Moslems also have this right. When I said in my proposal that the city will not be divided, I suggested a joint administration to supervise the city's affairs. I also suggested putting the holy places under an administration representing the three religions--that is, the Islamic and Christian places be put under an Arab administration as the case was before, the Wailing Wall be put under Israeli administration and the city as a whole be put under the administration of a joint municipality. Thus, we will have an Israeli administration responsible for the Israeli section and a joint municipal administration responsible for the city as a whole. This way we will not divide the city, and this confirms our good intentions. However, I will not deny the historical rights of the Arabs and Moslems, who number 700 million Moslems. At the last minute, when I discovered that I could not speak on behalf of the 700 million Arabs and Moslems, I asked President Carter to defer this matter until it is negotiated by the parties concerned--Jordan and the Palestinians, who will participate in the city's municipal administration with Israel. The president emphasized that his first proposal called for Israeli withdrawal to the 1949 armistice lines. I also asked for sitting together to discuss Israel's security.

President as-Sadat described the two documents as a comprehensive agreement. He said that the two issues must go along two parallel lines. We seek a comprehensive settlement, and for this reason we have drawn up a framework for settlement in which we defined the aspects of the Palestinan problem and called on Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to participate in the comprehensive settlement.

President as-Sadat emphasized his determination to continue along the road of peace by saying: I did not start this process in order to retreat or stop in the middle of the road because of one reason or another.

During his conversation with the senior representatives of the U.S. information services, the president expressed on more than one occasion the profound feelings of appreciation he has for U.S. President Carter. He said: In cooperation with President Carter, I will face the impossible. In my opinion, President Carter is a dear friend and a man of principles and morals. With him, I am prepared to face anything. You must be proud of his being your president.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES U.S. EGYPTIAN COMMUNITY

NC200748Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat addressed members of the Egyptian community and Egyptian students in the United States when he met with them this morning. He said that after his return to Cairo he will carry out a comprehensive reshuffle of the cabinet and the governors--a reshuffle that will insure the elimination of routine and achieve an administrative revolution.

At both meetings President Anwar as-Sadat explained the results of the Camp David meetings. He said: In view of its commitment to assume its responsibilities for the sake of the Arab nation, the first agreement reached at Camp David should concern a comprehensive solution. The articles of this agreement have included the Palestinian issue, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and the Golan. The president said that Egypt is serious in assuming its responsibilities and is not ready to let anyone else hold the bag.

President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized that in the event the Knesset does not approve the removal of settlements, the two agreements will be invalid. He said that he has explained this to President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

President as-Sadat explained that what had been reached at Camp David is not a peace agreement but a framework through which the parties concerned will negotiate on the achievement of peace. Asked about the determination of a final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai during a period of 2 to 3 years from the date a peace agreement is signed, President as-Sadat said: Israel demanded military facilities in Ra's an-Naqb and Rafah airports in Sinai. I completely rejected this. President Carter promised to build two airports in Israeli territory to replace them. This operation will take about 2 years.

President as-Sadat spoke about the internal structure in the Arab Republic of Egypt. He said that Egypt is now working to provide food and houses and to implement vital projects. He said that during 1980 and 1981, self-sufficiency will be achieved in fertilizers and cement. However, regarding the problem of vital services, President as-Sadat said that agreement has been reached with the United States to draw up a complete plan for a communications network throughout the republic so as to finally solve the telephones problem.

His excellency said that modern technology will be introduced in agricultural projects. He said that the starting phase will be in 1980 and that the phase will begin when we obtain 1 billion dollars annually from the Suez Canal. We will join OPEC in the same year, when Egyptian oil production will reach one million barrels daily.

President as-Sadat said that the liberation battle has achieved results--every inch of our territory will be returned to us and there will be no settlements or one single Israeli individual [on our territory].

The president said that a tunnel has been prepared to link Sinai and that work on it will be completed by the middle of next year. He said that Sinai will not be separated from Egypt again and that there will be projects to develop it.

MESSAGES TO BE EXCHANGED ON JERUSALEM

NC2009311Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 September--In its tomorrow's [as received] issue, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that President Anwar as-Sadat, President Carter and Prime Minister Menahem Begin will exchange messages on the status of the city of Jerusalem and the position of each party regarding it. The paper emphasizes that Egypt's clear position is the preservation of all the Arab rights in the holy city. The paper says that the three leaders will exchange letters on the question of the settlements and the position of each state regarding their removal.

AS-SADAT TO HOLD CONTACTS WITH ARAB LEADERS

NC190559Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--In its Wednesday issue the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that after his return to Egypt on Saturday, President Anwar as-Sadat will hold several important contacts with the Arab kings and presidents to bolster and establish the bases of peace in the Middle East and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The paper says that President as-Sadat will send emissaries on the highest level to some Arab states, in addition to his personal contacts, to discuss the two agreements signed at Camp David. The paper adds that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will send the full text of the Camp David agreements to all Egyptian embassies abroad to be conveyed to the officials in the various states.

SALIM CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON CAMP DAVID

NC191603Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Mamduh Salim has sent the following telegram to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat: Your Excellency, Mr President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat: On the occasion of the convening of the cabinet at an unscheduled session at noon today, I take pleasure in conveying to you the cabinet's congratulations to Your Excellency on the great and splendid achievement which has been made at Camp David.

Your Excellency, Mr President: You have waged the Arab nation's struggle under hard and bitter circumstances. You also faced numerous and diverse difficulties in all domains. However, your belief in your country will never be shaken, and your belief in peace instead of war and conflict remained firm until God realized your hopes and the hope pinned by your nation upon you.

While it feels the pulse of the masses in Egypt, the cabinet informs you that the millions of your compatriots have been with you at every moment. When God crowned your efforts with this great achievement, your compatriots felt proud of your leadership and your great ability to remain patient in the face of difficulties. There can be no doubt that the Arab masses, away from the effects of the rancorous and envious ones, are sharing the Egyptian people's joy over this result. Your Excellency Mr President, the nation will continue to proceed with you and under your leadership along a more difficult course--the implementation of this agreement--through your wisdom, patriotism and perspicacity, in order to build Egypt along the path of hope and prosperity.

We invoke God to prolong your life and to always guide you on the correct path.

Statement to Cairo Radio

NC191709Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Statement given 19 September to Cairo Domestic Service correspondent by Egyptian Prime Minister Salim--recorded]

[Text] There is an agreement related to the overall settlement of the Middle East issue and to the achievement of peace. This agreement specifies the framework of all the steps through which we can achieve this peace. There is another agreement related to Sinai, the withdrawal from Sinai to the international border and the achievement of Egyptian sovereignty over all Egyptian territory.

As a result of a discussion of all the articles contained in this agreement, the cabinet has determined that this agreement indeed provides an opportunity for achieving a just and lasting peace in the area. The agreement devotes to the Palestinian question all the attention it deserves, and it prominently notes the Palestinian role, to the effect that the Palestinians will participate in and indeed determine their fate following the transitional period. The agreement also enables all the other Arab parties to join in the discussions and in negotiations related to the occupied territories in order to reach an agreement on these territories.

In addition, every safeguard has been taken to insure that no military confrontations will occur in the area in the future, following many years of military confrontations and the exhaustion of manpower resources and all the area's material resources.

In fact, this comprehensive framework of the settlements requires great efforts if it is to be completed in the coming months. It also requires complete understanding among the parties concerned to implement all the provisions contained in this agreement in the same spirit with which the provisions of this agreement were drawn up at the Camp David conference.

We now feel that if there are sincere intentions and if efforts are exerted to achieve this peace, it is possible for the area to begin a new era of cooperation and coexistence, of freedom of the peoples in determining their fate and affirming their sovereignty over their territories, and of any state refraining from resorting to the forcible seizure of the territories of others. It is also possible for this area, which is the cradle of civilization and in which the divine religions began, to be continuously engaged in an honorable competition to promote the process of development in order to raise the standard of living of all the citizens in the area instead of being involved in military confrontations.

The cabinet, in fact, has praised all that President as-Sadat has done, all the great achievements he has made to realize this peace, the great patriotic decisions he made which led to the October War victory, and the noble and civilized initiative which has indeed created an international atmosphere which made it easy for Egypt to hold discussions with Israel--through the intervention of the world community and the friendly states--in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in this area of the world.

We ask God Almighty to grant us success in the upcoming steps concerning the implementation of the provisions of the agreement within the timetables and to make our permanent objective the reaching of understanding in devoting attention to the freedom of all peoples; in centering our attention on the Palestinian question and on Jerusalem, which is indeed a foundation of all the divine religions; in stressing the freedom of visiting Jerusalem; and in emphasizing the statement contained in his excellency the president's speech to the effect that Jerusalem is considered a part of the West Bank, so that peace will be entrenched in this area and so that the peoples of this area will enjoy prosperity.

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

NC1918342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1532 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--The cabinet has affirmed that the Camp David agreement has established the elements and bases of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem by giving all of the confrontation states the chance to regain their occupied territories and sovereignty over them. These states are called upon to fulfill their role in liberating their territories and realize the hopes of their peoples.

The cabinet also affirmed that the Palestinian issue has taken its correct place in the Camp David agreement as the crux of the Middle East conflict. Israel's recognition of the right of the people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip amounts to the restoration of the right of the Palestinian people to their land.

At a special session held today under Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, the cabinet declared that the Camp David agreement confirms the achievement of the Arab aims unanimously approved by the Arab nation. These aims are the restoration of the occupied Arab territory and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The cabinet expressed its full support to President Anwar as-Sadat and the comprehensive support of the Egyptian people as part of the Arab nation which President as-Sadat has led to the most splendid victories in its contemporary history in war and peace.

Culture and Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi stated after the 3-hour cabinet session that the cabinet studied the official text of the agreement which was signed by Egypt, represented by its delegation under President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat; by Israel, represented by its delegation under Prime Minister Menahem Begin; and by the United States, represented by its delegation under U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The cabinet studied the agreement in the light of the firm Egyptian and Arab policy on the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that at the beginning of the meeting Prime Minister Mamduh Salim proposed the following bases for studying the agreement:

1. The frameworks and bases which the agreement provides for insuring permanent and just peace in the area on the basis of international law, the UN principles, the right of people to security and freedom, and their right to decide their future and to sovereignty over their territory; whether the agreement will provide stability for the peoples of the area; whether it will end wars, violence, bloodshed and hatred, and end the bloody conflict which has continued in the area for about 30 years, thus affecting all the opportunities and factors of development and progress of the people in the area; the possibilities which the agreement provides for the start of a new era of prosperity for the peoples of the area; the possibilities it provides for the people to achieve world peace and prosperity and serve the universal interests through the existence of normal and stable relations and conditions between peoples and countries.

2. The agreement's conformity with the Arab strategic aims, foremost of which is the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, establishment of Arab sovereignty over them, and regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination as the crux of the Middle East conflict.

3. The opportunity which the agreement opens for all the Arab confrontation states to regain their rights and sovereignty over their occupied territories, and Egypt's commitment to achieve a comprehensive solution.

4. The opportunity which the agreement provides for regaining all Egyptian occupied territory up to the 1967 internationally recognized borders, and whether the agreement provides for the realization of Egyptian sovereignty over Egyptian territory.

5. The security the agreement provides for all the parties to the dispute and the right of the peoples in the area to live in stability through normal relations between states.

'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi said that after having discussed these bases, the cabinet members endorsed them as a framework for studying the Camp David agreement and, based on its study, the cabinet has issued the following statement:

1. Having waged all the phases of the Arab-Israeli conflict from its historic position in the Arab nation, in its capacity as a main bastion for the defense of the Arab nation, and out of a lasting and constant commitment to the Arab nation, Egypt has shouldered its responsibility for entrenching peace in the area on the basis of the inalienable Arab objectives. These objectives are the recovery of the occupied Arab territory and the recovery of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, proceeding from Egypt's firm confidence that the ultimate goal of this struggle is to achieve peace based on justice, and on the basis that peace in the area and the achievement of security, freedom and stability for its peoples are historic and pan-Arab responsibilities in which Egypt assumes its leading role within the framework of the responsibility shouldered by the Arab nation, to which Egypt belongs.

Furthermore, and within the context of this responsible role, Egypt waged four wars in a quarter of a century and crowned the military struggle with the glorious October victory, through which the Arab nation recovered its honor and dignity and illustrated its civilized spirit by working for peace. Egypt expressed this work for peace by means of the peace initiative which was carried out by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The October victory created an appropriate international climate for understanding the justice of the Arab cause and brought about the changes which made possible the convening of the Camp David conference through a great initiative by the President of the United States. It is imperative to place the agreement in which the Camp David conference has ended in this perspective.

2. After having studied the provisions of the Camp David agreement, the cabinet has ascertained that the agreement has achieved the elements and bases of the overall settlement by providing all the confrontation states with opportunities to recover their occupied territories and restore their sovereignty over these territories. The cabinet has also ascertained that the sisterly Arab confrontation states have been provided with the appropriate circumstances to play their role in the fulfillment of these objectives. The cabinet has also ascertained that through the provisions of the agreement, the sisterly Arab confrontation states are invited to play this role in the interest of liberating their territories and fulfilling the hopes of their peoples.

3. The cabinet has ascertained that in the Camp David agreement, the Palestinian question occupied its correct place as the crux of the Middle East conflict; that Israel's admission of the rights of the people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip represents the factual restoration of the Palestinian people's right to their land; that the agreement clearly stipulates the Palestinian people's right to participate in determining the future of the West Bank and Gaza when the transitional period--specified for the Palestinian people to exercise their role in self-rule--draws to a close; and that this role is necessary in preparing the transitional circumstances needed for ending this bitter and long conflict with the contribution of Egypt and by calling on Jordan to help in bringing about the expiration of this transitional period.

The cabinet recalled with appreciation the statement in President as-Sadat's speech on Jerusalem and on considering it a part of the West Bank to be treated the same as the whole West Bank.

4. The stability of the peoples of this area of the world befits the land, which is the cradle of civilization, and in which the three great divine religions began. It is imperative that insuring the continuing stability and security of these peoples be represented by preparing the atmosphere which was provided by the agreement in order to lay the groundwork for the establishment of normal relations by respecting the sovereignty of all the parties over their territories, by respecting international legitimacy, and by respecting the interests of these parties' peoples and the interests of the peoples of the world vested in their security and stability, which constitute a part of world peace and prosperity. The stability of peace and security are the prerequisites for providing the bases for the beginning of a new phase during which the peoples of the area will dedicate their resources and capabilities to development and to peaceful competition and cooperation among themselves after stopping the continuing exhaustion of the manpower and economic and intellectual resources--this exhaustion being the inevitable result of the continuation of the conflict.

5. The cabinet has ascertained that the agreement insures the achievement of the Arab strategic aims which have been unanimously approved by the Arab nation. These aims are the regaining of the occupied Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including confirmation of their right to self-determination.

6. The cabinet has ascertained that the Camp David agreement offers all the alternatives for the provisions of security to the states of the area, except occupation for the achievement of security by one party at the expense of another.

7. The cabinet has ascertained that the Camp David agreement clearly provides for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Egyptian territory up to the 1967 internationally recognized borders and provides for the return of Egyptian sovereignty over this Egyptian territory.

In view of Israel's decision to submit the issue to the Knesset and in view of Egypt's decision to make the agreement contingent on the need to remove these settlements because they are inconsistent with international legitimacy and the rights of people to their territory, the Israeli Knesset bears full responsibility for the establishment of peace.

8. With regard to the future negotiations provided for by the Camp David agreement, the cabinet is of the opinion that the decision to invite the other parties to take part in the negotiations and the declaration by Egypt and Israel that the principles and provisions of the agreement must be applied to the peace treaties between Israel and each one of its neighbors--Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon--will provide a guaranteed basis for peace agreements with all the parties on an equal basis in rights and duties.

The cabinet also affirms the agreement's stipulation regarding the role of the UN secretary general in reinforcing the agreement: He will ask the Security Council to endorse the peace treaties and insure the non-violation of their articles, and he will ask the permanent Security Council members to sign the peace treaties and insure respect for their provisions and to link their policies and behavior with the commitments contained in the agreement.

These provisions, apart from constituting necessary international guarantees and confirming the recognition by the international community and the big powers of the contents of the agreement and keeping it out of the framework of international struggles, assert the role of the United Nations organization, as representative of the international community, in this agreement.

Therefore, in view of what has been ascertained by the cabinet--that the agreement conforms with the Egyptian and Arab aims to regain the Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and realize the hopes of the Egyptian and Arab peoples for the establishment of peace based on justice--and in recognition of the sincere and exhausting efforts and the wise policy with which President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has led the Egyptian and Arab noble struggle until he achieved this result--which opens the way for the benefit, peace and security of the peoples of the area and spares them the calamities of war--and his historic role in bolstering world peace, the cabinet expressed appreciation for this heroic and historic role in a cable it sent to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, expressing the cabinet's full support for his excellency. The cable expresses not only the official position of the cabinet but also the full support of the Egyptian people, as part of the Arab nation which his excellency has led to the most splendid victories in its contemporary history in war and peace.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT

NC191628Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--The People's Assembly today expressed full support for the efforts President Anwar as-Sadat exerted in the Camp David talks to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In a meeting held today to discuss the spinning and weaving cooperative project, the people's representatives expressed the joy of the Egyptian people for the victories President as-Sadat has achieved for peace.

Sinai representative 'Abd al-'Aziz Taha expressed the support of the Sinai people to President as-Sadat, for his colossal efforts in the Camp David summit talks, and for the splendid achievement which put the Arab and national hopes in their correct framework. The Sinai representative also declared that the people of Sinai have decided to stage a popular procession to welcome President as-Sadat on his return home and to express their happiness for this great achievement.

MENA has learned that the People's Assembly members will be among those who will receive President Anwar as-Sadat when he returns home on Saturday. They will renew their allegiance to the president and express their support for all the steps he has taken to solve the Middle East problem.

AS-SADAT REQUESTS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

NC192111Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2047 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--President Anwar as-Sadat contacted People's Assembly Speaker Eng Sayyid Mar'i by telephone this evening and asked him to convene an extraordinary session of the People's Assembly in which the president will deliver a full statement on the Camp David agreement.

It was agreed that the date will be set next week. People's Assembly circles and committees are awaiting the results of the Knesset debate, particularly with regard to the settlements question.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT

NC1920437 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Telegram to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat from Vice President and deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Husni Mubarak--read by announcer]

[Text] His excellency the president and leader, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat: The whole world and the sons of the dutiful people of Egypt have followed the news about the Camp David achievements with utmost joy. In expressing my appreciation and our people's appreciation, I convey to you, Your Excellency Mr President, warmest congratulations on this great success. The masses and leaders of the National Democratic Party are delighted to proclaim their full support for all the measures you have taken and the decisions you have made which are aimed at fulfilling our hopes and the Arab nation's hopes.

Your Excellency Mr President, as we congratulate ourselves on this great victory, we affirm at the same time that we will continue to stand behind you as soldiers loyal to our principles, giving more of our efforts to the peoples of the world for peace and security, to contribute to the achievement of the general good of mankind. The Arab man has definitively and deservedly proved his ability to achieve the dictates of his country's interests. The Camp David achievements are eloquent evidence of the ability of the Egyptian negotiator as well as his political capability, wisdom, skill and awareness of the dimensions of the international problems in general and the Middle East conflict in particular.

What has been achieved at Camp David is regarded as the birth of a new era auguring strong stability in the Middle East, the cradle of religions and civilizations, under the aegis of a just and lasting peace.

The masses of the National Democratic Party send their greeting to their leaders. These masses are marching with their leader toward the achievement of peace with a true determination to continue to exert efforts to remove past vestiges and the obstacles barring the road to stability and a lasting, just peace in our area.

As we wait with hearts full of love and appreciation for our historic meeting with the leader of the party and the leader of the nation, we pray God to guide your steps and protect and preserve you as our leader.

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party

AS-SADAT'S MEETINGS WITH CONGRESS REPORTED

NC1920187 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1500 today, Cairo time, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat attended a plenary meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The meeting was attended by the members of the Senate.

The meeting lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. It began with a speech by John Sparkman, the chairman of the committee. In his speech Mr Sparkman expressed the committee members' appreciation of the important role which President as-Sadat has been playing ever since his historic initiative and his visit to Jerusalem, and of the president's determination to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Sparkman said: These efforts have been crowned with the Camp David meeting. He expressed the Congress' readiness to support Egypt's policy and President as-Sadat's efforts to implement the agreement which has been reached. President as-Sadat then answered questions asked by the committee members. He explained to them Egypt's full stand and the efforts Egypt is exerting to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

At 1700 today, Cairo time, President Anwar as-Sadat attended a meeting held by the House International Relations Committee. The meeting was attended by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House. The committee chairman and the House speaker both spoke. They praised President as-Sadat's policy and expressed appreciation for the efforts which he is exerting to achieve peace in the area. They also expressed support for President as-Sadat.

President as-Sadat addressed the committee members. He said: You remember that during my recent visit last February, I promised not to disappoint the American people, who have contributed to and supported all the steps which were taken toward peace. I believe that the great action represented by President Carter's initiative and his call for the Camp David meeting generated new momentum for the peace process. We are all indebted to President Carter because he risked everything and, by his patience and perseverance, he has overcome most of the problems.

The president said: I have honored my promise not to disappoint the American people. This is so because we have now opened a new page in the history of our area. The agreement which we reached at Camp David will enable us to end rancor and sufferings for the peoples of our area.

He added: I take this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the great American people, my gratitude and my people's gratitude for your understanding and for the assistance you have extended to us. President as-Sadat then said: I received Henry Kissinger in 1973, I began [to seek peace] and this state of affairs continued until Camp David--until we reached the first agreement related to the comprehensive settlement and the second agreement related to the settlement of the problems between Egypt and Israel.

After President as-Sadat's address, a closed session began between the president and the committee members. When the president emerged from the meeting, he stated that Egypt and the United States have agreed to continue to exert efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive peace. Asked whether there is a plan to contact President al-Asad, he said: There are plans in this respect. He described President al-Asad's agreement to receive Vance as a step. Concerning King Husayn's stand, President as-Sadat said: It is better to wait until I contact him and learn his opinion.

President as-Sadat attended a luncheon given in his honor by a number of U.S. Senators and Representatives.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID

JN1910599 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0918 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text of 19 September statement by an official spokesman of the Revolution Command Council on the results of the Camp David conference]

[Text] The course of events has confirmed day after day the soundness of rejecting the capitulatory solutions, of working to raise the banner of principled revolutionary action as a sound and genuine road for liberation, instead of following the capitulatory and bargaining course and the treasonous methods used by those sides involved in the so-called peaceful settlement.

The treasonous and conspiratorial results of Camp David are an important link in the conspiratorial chain against the Arab nation. This link is led by the United States with the cooperation and collusion of several Arab and other parties who are the hirelings of imperialism and are indulging in and benefiting from the imperialist schemes.

This link, which has been exposed by the results of the Camp David, despite its serious impact on the Arab struggle, is not the last in the series of the criminal schemes being hatched against the Arab nation. And it is not the most dangerous link in the chain of conspiracies against our pan-Arab liberation struggle. The puppet As-Sadat regime is not the only colluding party. There are still other parties which have not participated directly in this conference. These parties are conserving their efforts for another day and another role, when they will benefit from As-Sadat's open treason and the roles of the other parties.

At the time when we confirm our known and constant stand, when we denounce and reject the Camp David conference and its results, and when we assert that these results did not surprise us because they were expected and presumed due to the bargaining and capitulatory course--a course which began long ago with the treasonous trend of propagating UN Security Council Resolution 242 as an alternative for the real revolutionary course and with the cease-fire in October 1973 and adhering to Resolution 338 and the so-called disengagement agreements on the Egyptian and Syrian front--we assert our absolute faith in the final victory of the Arab nation in its struggle against its enemies along the road of liberation and construction. Liberation and victory over the nation's enemies dictate the rejection of the capitulatory and bargaining solutions expressed by the so-called peaceful solution. Liberation and victory also dictate the drawing up of a comprehensive and protracted plan to mobilize the Arab masses and to champion their resources against imperialism and its interests and aides. It also dictates giving up all personal showmanship activities, exposing all the hirelings and colluding sides who are concealed under threadbare cloaks, and adhering to full liberation and its revolutionary course as the only firm course.

The Arab governments, masses, and their patriotic forces are called upon to denounce and reject the results of the Camp David summit and to concentrate their efforts in confronting the plot and exposing those indulging in it.

Communist Party Comments

JN1921539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 September--The Iraqi Communist Party has condemned the results of the Camp David summit among Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat, the Zionist enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

A statement issued here today by the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee says that the party condemns the deal among U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction--a new deal that has entrenched complete capitulation to the schemes of the enemies of the Arab liberation movement. The statement says that this deal is blatant treason against the entire Arab nation. The Iraqi Communist Party points out that the conclusion of this deal by As-Sadat was overtly and covertly supported by the reactionaries. This confirms the real nature of the links between As-Sadat's traitorous course and the reactionary regimes and forces. The Camp David accord is a new stage in the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy which was concocted a long time ago. The statement points out that the effects of this conspiracy go beyond the Camp David agreement. The Iraqi Communist Party said that this plot places before all the progressive forces and regimes the mission of confronting this plot and foiling all its long-term aims through a constant and firm struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and against Zionism and Arab reactionaries.

The statement says that a grave responsibility falls on all progressive Arab forces and regimes because the masses whose anger has been roused, whose just struggle and aims have been knifed, and whose noble sentiments defied by the blatant defiance by the Arab reactionaries are expecting their struggling vanguards to face up to their responsibilities and play their historic role. The statement says that the struggle of the fraternal Egyptian people is escalating and the Egyptian masses are bravely resisting the policy of the Egyptian regime and its terrorist measures. The Palestinian Arab people and the vanguard of the brave Palestinian resistance movement will escalate their heroic struggle against the racist Zionist occupiers to regain their legitimate rights. The Iraqi Communist Party stressed that the Arab masses will not keep silent about the disgraceful course of treason and capitulation. For the struggle to be successful, it is necessary to unleash the creative potential of these masses by escalating the revolutionary struggle against the enemies on all fronts and in every way by using all resources.

PDRY LEADER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN1812147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 September--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, arrived in Baghdad at noon today on an official visit to Iraq. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was accorded an official reception at the airport. President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr was at the head of those who received the distinguished guest. The Revolution Command Council members, the ministers, the chief of staff and the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions were also at the airport to receive the PDRY leader.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq. In a statement to INA, he said that he will convey the greetings of the PDRY people to their brothers in Iraq. He added: We are bound with fraternal Iraq by the ties of brotherhood and the common struggle against the Zionist enemy, imperialists and reactionaries. He pointed out that his visit to Iraq comes within the framework of strengthening and developing bilateral relations. He added that this visit will "enable us to exchange views on Arab and international developments." These developments are characterized by the intensification of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the Arab people and the national liberation regimes, he added. The PDRY chairman said that this "makes it incumbent upon us to unite our efforts to confront the conspiratorial schemes and the treasonous capitulatory solutions, the last of which is the Camp David meeting, which has expressed the alliance of imperialism and Zionism with the hirelings in the Arab area.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his confidence that his talks in Baghdad will be successful and will further consolidate the ties of brotherhood and cooperation. The PDRY delegation is made up of Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Presidential Council and foreign minister; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications and transportation; Fadl 'Abdallah, minister of finance; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, chief of staff; Hasan as-Salami, deputy minister of education; and several diplomats and officials. A squadron of the Iraqi Air Force escorted the plane of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Iraqi airspace and until it landed at Baghdad International Airport.

Official Talks Begin

JN181758Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] At 1900 today official talks began between President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister. During the talks they reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and bilateral relations and the means to develop them in the interests of the Arab nation's issues.

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN191512Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 September--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, held a closed meeting this morning with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Presidential Council chairman and prime minister. Husayn and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the situation and developments in the Arab area as well as bilateral relations. During the meeting, which lasted approximately 3 hours, the discussion revolved around developing bilateral relations in the service and interests of the Arab nation.

Attacks Camp David Outcome

JN191712Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 September--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, left Baghdad this evening after a 2-day official visit to Iraq. The guest was seen off at the airport by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement to INA. He said that his visit to Iraq and his meeting with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, achieved fruitful and positive results. He said that he exchanged views with President al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn on the main issues of the Arab and international situation and on bilateral relations and the means to develop them. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his appreciation of the fraternal welcome accorded him in Iraq. He said that he appreciates the progressive achievements and transformation that have taken place in Iraq. He added that the more progressive and radical transformations take place in the Arab area, the stronger Arab capabilities will become in confronting the imperialist and Zionist dangers and challenges which are expanding as a result of the disgraceful and traitorous role which As-Sadat is playing. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the disgraceful results of the Camp David summit have placed before the Arab people their historic and pan-Arab responsibilities. Pan-Arab duty requires practical and tangible measures against the tools and symbols of treason in the Arab area, he said. He stressed that the unity of all Arab national and progressive forces in one progressive struggling front has become urgent to prevent the danger from increasing and swallowing certain parts of the Arab homeland.

HUSAYN CONTACTS WITH AL-ASAD, PRINCE FAHD ON CAMP DAVID

JN191613Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad phoned His Majesty King Husayn this morning. During the call they exchanged views on the developments in the area and on the Arab situation.

His Majesty has also phoned His Highness Crown Prince Fahd, deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, on the same subject.

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

JN191830Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this afternoon presided over the emergency meeting held at the cabinet's premises to discuss the declared results of the Camp David summit conference. The meeting lasted 3 hours.

His Majesty began the discussion with a detailed review of the various stages of the peace efforts which preceded the conference and of all aspects of the existing conditions in the area. Then a comprehensive discussion followed in which the ministers participated in light of their decisions [qarartihim] and their studies of the Camp David summit documents and on the basis of the firm Jordanian position on the Palestine question.

As a summation of the discussion which took place today, the government has issued the following statement:

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has made a preliminary study of the available documents resulting from and issued by the Camp David conference. The Jordanian Government, which was not a party to the conference, would like to clarify once again the principles which will govern Jordan's position in appraising the complete results of the Camp David conference and in taking subsequent steps and stands.

First, Jordan, which was mentioned in several places in the Camp David documents, is not legally or morally committed to any subjects in whose discussion, drafting and approval it did not participate.

Second, Jordan believes in a just and comprehensive solution which tackles all aspects of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli dispute resulting from it. It considers the separation of any Arab side from the responsibility of collective action to achieve the just solution--which includes the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on Palestinian territory, and Arab rights in an integral manner on all fronts--as a weakening of the Arab stand and of the prospects of reaching the cherished just and comprehensive solution.

Third, any final just settlement acceptable to Jordan must include Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Gaza and the West Bank, and especially the return of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, which came under occupation along with the other Arab territories in June 1967. Furthermore, any final just settlement must clearly provide for the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own destiny in complete freedom and within the framework of a comprehensive peaceful settlement which achieves security and peace for all sides.

[illegible] Kingdom of Jordan, which considers [illegible] people as the first and original party to the final settlement of the Palestine question, will never hesitate to exercise its responsibilities and role toward the cause of peace in the region and toward safeguarding and defending the rights of the Palestinian people. In harmony with this firm policy, the government will hold large-scale, comprehensive contacts on the Arab and foreign levels to investigate the facts and stands and to appraise the situation prior to crystallizing the best means and ways of serving the Palestine question, Arab rights and the cause of a just peace within the framework of the principles upheld by Jordan and its people.

RADIO STRESSES COMMITMENT TO COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION

JN1920052Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In light of the grave changes which have taken place in the course of events in the Middle East and the effects of these changes on the general Arab stand toward the Arab cause in general and the Palestine question in particular, it was inevitable that the Jordanian Government--guided by the basic pan-Arab principles whose foundations were laid down by leader Husayn and to which the Jordanian people are committed--would again clarify its commitment and that of the Jordanian people and His Majesty King Husayn, caretaker of the Jordanian march, to the principles which Jordan has constantly and firmly upheld and adhered to as a course leading to a just and comprehensive peace. These are principles without which peace and justice cannot be established.

Jordan stated again today through its government that it adheres to the principle of a just and comprehensive solution, a solution that tackles the various aspects of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict which arose from this question. Jordan announced its refusal to divide the question and stressed the responsibility of collective Arab action in achieving a comprehensive solution that will insure the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on Palestinian territory and that will insure a complete solution to the basic conflict and the problems stemming from it.

Jordan emphasizes the danger of unilateral action and division of the problem. This will have the effect of weakening the Arab stand and the chances of reaching a just and comprehensive solution. Jordan's stand reaffirms that the mention of Jordan in the Camp David documents does not mean any legal or moral commitment for Jordan as long as Jordan did not participate in or approve of these talks and as long as these documents do not include the principles to which Jordan is committed--that is, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, including the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and particularly the return of Arab sovereignty over occupied Arab Jerusalem, and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future in complete freedom on their territory within the framework of a comprehensive settlement with security and peace for all parties.

Jordan, which adheres to its responsibilities toward the Palestinian people's question, believes that the gravity of the situation requires further study, consultations and scrutiny with all concerned Arab and world parties so as to crystallize the best means to serve the Palestine question, Arab rights and the just peace which Jordan has constantly sought and in whose service Jordan has placed itself.

The principles to which the Jordanian king, government and people are committed are still the same principles which light the road for Jordan and prompt it to sincerely seek the best ways to serve a comprehensive and just peace.

At this delicate stage, the nation needs the efforts of all faithful leaders to reestablish the Arab stand so as to emphasize the principles of a just and comprehensive solution and guarantee Arab and Palestinian rights, as well as to make a commitment to find a comprehensive solution and to integrate Arab and Palestinian rights within a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

PRESS PRAISES CABINET STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

JN200840Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The editorials in today's papers herald the Jordanian statement issued yesterday following the extraordinary cabinet session under His Majesty King Husayn.

Under the headline "The Jordanian Role Is Not Drawn Up from Outside," AD-DUSTUR writes: The outcome of the discussions noted in the government statement were completely in line with the clear Jordanian position on the Arab cause. In light of this position, it was natural that the statement stressed that Jordan, which was mentioned several times in the first document entitled "The Framework of Peace in the Middle East," is not legally or morally committed for the following reasons:

1. Jordan was not a party to the conference and did not participate in producing the results. This argument is an incontestable principle of international law.

2. The results of the tripartite summit were not unanimously accepted by the Arabs, and particularly by the Palestinian people in their capacity as the principal party in the Palestinian cause. This has been borne out in preliminary reaction.

3. The declared results do not entrust the Palestinian people with determining the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, nor with determining their future. The results instead made all this dependent on the negotiations involving Israel and those described in the first document as "representatives of the inhabitants." It is not clear whether this description applies also to the inhabitants of Israeli settlements. If this is the case, then participation of the Israeli Government in determining the future of Palestinian soil is a distinct possibility. Thus, Israeli participation in determining the future of this land appears likely. But the Jordanian position is that the determination of the future of Palestinian land depends on the firm right of the Palestinian people to determine their future without Israel's participation in exercising this right.

4. Ignoring the issue of restoring Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem has greatly weakened the first document. This omission cannot be justified by saying that the holy city is a part of the West Bank and is the responsibility of the Palestinian people.

5. The declared results of Camp David did not consider the Arab cause as an entity whose just settlement is represented in a comprehensive solution on all fronts. Instead, these results divide this cause into several separate issues. It is known that the Jordanian position and the Arab stand in general believe that the Arab cause is a single entity which would be weakened by a partial or separate solution.

In conclusion, the paper says: Accordingly, Jordan has the full right to reject any legal or moral commitment to the results of the Camp David summit. It also has the full right to express reservations about these results.

Writing on the same subject, AR-RA'Y says: The Jordanian Government's statement reminds the world that Jordan has a firm, principled, and clear position on the Palestinian cause. Jordan cannot deviate from or bargain on this stand in negotiations that cannot lead to the establishment of a just, comprehensive peace in the area. Jordan was not a party to the summit. The resolutions of the Camp David conference cannot impose legal or moral commitments on Jordan. Jordan believed and will continue to believe in a just, comprehensive solution. The departure of any Arab side from its responsibility for unanimous action would weaken the Arab cause and the opportunities to achieve the desired solution.

AR-RA'Y adds: Thus, the Camp David agreements, which do not commit Jordan, have ignored the Palestinian people, their land and rights. Jordan considers the Palestinian people as the principal party in the final settlement of the Palestinian cause. If Jordan's firm, principled position paves the way anew for the rebuilding of the Arab stand, the other Arab countries must also shoulder responsibility for unanimous action, including the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Arab rights on all fronts.

The paper continues: Jordan, which has shouldered and continues to shoulder the responsibilities of its honorable and pan-Arab stands, will spare no effort in defense of the just Arab rights and in crystallizing an Arab stand capable of confronting the challenges we are faced with now and in the future which may have direct impact on the Arab presence and on the Palestinian cause.

AL-AKHBAR writes: Jordan could not say yes to deviating from the nation's will and indulging in vague formulas which do not guarantee the liberation of the Arab land, lift the yoke of occupation, and guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Jordan could not say yes to departing from the Arab ranks despite their current status.

The paper adds: When Jordan said no, it did so because it believes in a just and durable peace. It said no, because it believes in our right and our future. It also believes that our resources, when mobilized, will be much greater than the enemy's weapons.

The paper concludes: Inasmuch as we are proud of our nation and our belief in our right in it, we are also proud of this honorable stand which will affect local, Arab, and international levels.

LONDON PAPER: KING DOES NOT WISH TO MEET AS-SADAT YET

LD191811Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 LD

[Excerpts] Paris--Special ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch--Well-informed diplomatic sources have disclosed to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that King Husayn's decision to postpone his visit to Morocco and return to Amman immediately was because the Jordanian monarch does not wish to meet with President as-Sadat before learning the truth about what went on at Camp David and the nature of the agreements concluded there.

President as-Sadat was hoping to meet with the Jordanian monarch in Morocco in order to acquaint him with the agreements reached at Camp David and to try to persuade him to join him in the negotiations and to implement those portions dealing with the West Bank, Gaza and the Palestinians.

The Jordanian monarch was scheduled to go to Morocco on Monday morning following a 3-day visit to Madrid, where he had talks with King Juan Carlos on the Middle East crisis and the development of relations between the two countries. But King Husayn decided yesterday morning to leave for Amman immediately and not go to Morocco.

Well-informed Arab sources have affirmed that the Jordanian monarch made this decision following the announcement of the outcome of the Camp David summit. These sources said the Jordanian monarch considers that what has been achieved at Camp David is not enough to convince him to join the negotiations and shoulder the responsibility for the West Bank, Gaza and the Palestinians during the coming stage. The sources said that Jordanian officials believe the Camp David agreements include the following negative points:

1. Begin did not pledge to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza, nor did he approve the return of these areas to Arab sovereignty at the end of the 5-year transitional period. He only expressed approval for negotiations in which Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the residents of the West Bank and Gaza would take part to determine the future of this area. During the contacts between President as-Sadat and King Husayn, Jordan insisted that Israel should clearly declare its commitment to return this area to Arab sovereignty before Jordan would agree to join such talks.

2. During the transitional period, Israel will retain specific military positions in the West Bank and Gaza, which means that any Jordanian security measures in these areas will come under an Israeli umbrella.

3. Begin has pledged not to build new settlements during the negotiation period, but did not define the future of the existing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

4. Although it is true that the Camp David agreements are based on Security Council Resolution 242, Israel, under the rule of Begin, has not officially declared its interpretation of the resolution and so far has not admitted that the resolution provides for an Israeli withdrawal on all fronts.

According to well-informed Arab sources, the Jordanians were disappointed by the results of the Camp David summit, because it is clear that As-Sadat has offered substantial concessions for the sake of reaching a separate agreement with Israel on Sinai--an agreement that provides for the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egyptian sovereignty.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN CAIRO

JN200830Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Sep 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Cairo--The Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, Dhuqan al-Hindawi, met separately yesterday with Sa'id Kamal, head of the PLO office in Cairo, and Ahmad ash-Shuqayri [former PLO chief].

U.S. ENVOY DISCUSSES CAMP DAVID RESULTS WITH SARKIS

NC191809Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] This evening President Sarkis received the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Richard Parker. Also attending was Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The U.S. ambassador conveyed information he had received from the U.S. administration concerning the Camp David resolutions and the U.S. position concerning peace in the Middle East.

VOL: U.S. DOES NOT WANT LEBANON VICTIMIZED BY CAMP DAVID

NC200830Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Official sources have stated that Washington has informed Lebanon of its eagerness to exert additional efforts to prevent Lebanon from being a victim of the implementation of the solution reached at Camp David. However, the success of the U.S. efforts will continue to depend on understanding with Moscow on the course of the peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis and the extent of the Kremlin's tacit approval of the Camp David conference results.

CONTINUED REACTION TO CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS REPORTED

Foreign Minister Comments

NC191129Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The minister for foreign and expatriate affairs, Fu'ad Butrus, said that the two Camp David documents pose more questions than solutions to the problem. He added: I am afraid these question marks will be reflected in Lebanon more than anywhere else, for numerous reasons. At any rate, the situation should be followed up, analyzed and scrutinized, and we are trying to do this.

Asked whether he has received diplomatic information from Washington about the conference, Minister Butrus replied: We received some information. However, we need more clarifications.

Told that news reports indicate that President Carter had discussed the Lebanese situation and its developments, and that Carter had later said that the situation will be resolved, Minister Butrus said: God willing!

To a final question on the date of his departure for New York, where he will head the Lebanese delegation to the United Nations' regular session, Minister Butrus said: This date has not been set yet.

This morning, Minister Butrus held a meeting with the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Shaykh Najib ad-Dahdah. In this meeting, a review was made of the diplomatic information received from the Lebanese missions abroad concerning reactions to the outcome of the Camp David summit.

Caution, Objections Aired

NC191639Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Lebanese reactions to the outcome of the Camp David conference were characterized by caution and objections to the possible effects of these results on Lebanon.

After its meeting in Dayr 'Awkar, the Lebanese Front noted that the conference devoted great interest to the Lebanese problem. The front, however, does not wish to be hasty in expressing its opinions or adopting a position concerning the Camp David agreements before it receives the news from reliable sources and studies them properly.

Former President Sulayman Franjiyah said that after President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, he is no longer amazed at such outcomes. He added: The most horrible thing is that Jerusalem was forgotten. With the signing of these agreements, Jerusalem has become the permanent capital of the Zionist state.

Former Prime Minister 'Abdallah al-Yafi said: We reject those Camp David resolutions which were made public, particularly those that ignore the fate of Jerusalem and the complete omission of the PLO.

The Independent Nasirite Movement rejected all of the conference's decisions and called for dealing with them on the basis of their risk to the Arabs.

The leader of the Islamic Council, Shafiq al-Wazzan, said: No ruler can deal with anything that is deterimental to the honor of the land and Arab sovereignty. Our position will become crystalized through our forthcoming contacts.

This evening the Islamic Grouping will discuss the outcome of the conference and its attitude regarding it.

Parliament Speaker's Impressions

NC191552Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Speaker al-As'ad held a press conference this afternoon in which he discussed current issues. Concerning the outcome of the Camp David conference, he said: We have been invited to discuss this subject at a meeting of the Socialist Democratic Party on Thursday, 21 September, in addition to other urgent matters. Therefore, I will not discuss this subject now, but will confine myself to firsthand impressions based on the text of the two agreements concerning the future outlook of what has been called the comprehensive solution:

1. This outlook is not a framework for a just, comprehensive and correct solution because it confines itself to a possible self-determination of the Palestinian people residing in the West Bank. As is well-known, not all of the Palestinian people live in the West Bank. The basic problem concerns the great majority who live outside Palestine; in this context, Lebanon will be at a greater disadvantage than any other Arab country.

2. Self-determination inherent in adminstrative rule does not indicate the right for self-determination stipulated by the UN resolutions--particularly No 338. On the other hand, the question of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories remains pending, particularly when we read the expression "from occupied Arab territories" in the text of the agreement. This contradicts the stipulation included in Resolutions 242 and 338--which affirm that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

Most important is the document referring to a peace treaty--a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. This treaty is to be concluded prior to the implementation of any clause related to the UN resolutions, and in accordance with a timetable--during a period of 3 months. Discussions on the issue of the West Bank, however, will be conducted during a period of 5 years. Moreover, the two documents do not contain any moral or material bond between the two subjects. This leaves a clear and substantial impression that Egypt--or the political leadership in Egypt--has abandoned its national and historic role in the assumption of responsibilities concerning Arab destiny. At this point, we ask: Does Egypt possess the right to abandon its national responsibility, even though this agrees with the Egyptian peoples' materialistic and present-day interests? In our view, Egypt does not possess this right.

Government Studying Results

NC191150Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1110, President Sarkis held a meeting with the minister of defense and expatriates affairs, Fu'ad Butrus. At 1200, the director general of the Internal Security Forces, Brig Gen Ahmad al-Haj, joined the meeting. At noon Prime Minister Salim al-Huss arrived at the Presidential Palace to join the meeting, which lasted until 1300.

Upon leaving the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Huss replied to a question on the nature of the meeting, saying: An assessment was made of the results of the Camp David conference.

Asked whether the government will take any measures in order to avert repercussions of the conference's outcome on the situation in Lebanon, the prime minister replied: These results are still being studied. Tomorrow, this subject will be submitted to the cabinet in order to assess all the aspects of the situation.

Immediately thereafter, President Sarkis met with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in the presence of Minister Butrus and Brigadier General al-Haj.

Al-Jumayyil Comments

NC191555Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Upon leaving the Presidential Palace, Phalangist leader Al-Jumayyil made a statement to the press in which he said: My sudden visit [to the Presidential Palace] was in response to President Sarkis' request.

To a question on the outcome of the Camp David summit, Al-Jumayyil said: The issue between the Arabs and Israel is not related to borders, but to the existence or nonexistence of Israel.

Nationalist Movement Condemns Outcome

JN192027Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 19 September--The Central Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement has condemned the Camp David accord between the president of the Egyptian regime, Anwar as-Sadat, and enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The council warns against the great dangers which the accord implies for the future of the Arabs.

After an extraordinary meeting held this evening during which the council discussed the grave dimensions of the Camp David outcome, the council said it anticipated that the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary alliance will act to strike at the forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement through the Zionist entity and the isolationist front.

In a statement the Central Council called on the progressive nationalist and pan-Arab forces to agree on a program of comprehensive confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary alliance to define the way to liberate the land and safeguard the nationalist existence through long-term struggle and fighting against the Zionist invasion and U.S. onslaught.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EXTENSION OF UNIFIL MANDATE

NC192156Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Asked to comment on the UN Security Council decision to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another 4 months, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: The extension of the UNIFIL mandate for another 4 months was necessary because during the first mandate period these forces have not been able to complete their mission, to deploy in all parts of southern Lebanon, and to enable the Lebanese Army to deploy.

JANA: LIBYAN OFFICIAL VISITS ROME IN SEARCH FOR IMAM

LD191831Y Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 19 September, JANA--Mr Ahmed Shahati, the head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, headed for Italy at the head of a delegation from the Foreign Liaison Bureau, responsible for the follow-up of the efforts devoted to the search for the great Shi'ite imam, Musa as-Sadr.

At his arrival in Rome, Mr Shahati immediately started holding contacts with Italian officials to this effect.

VOL: IMAM REPORTEDLY MET DOOM IN LIBYA

NC190736Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] If the recent strike staged in protest against the kidnaping of Imam as-Sadr has passed peacefully, will today's sit-in pass peacefully also, especially since the information reaching Beirut has affirmed that Imam as-Sadr and his two companions have met their doom at the hands of the Libyan intelligence? The Lebanese Government is hesitant to announce this to avert a major diplomatic crisis between Lebanon and Libya that could prompt Libya to take steps prejudicial to the interests of the Lebanese citizens working in Libya and contributing to its development.

A number of believers will stage a sit-in in the mosques today as an expression of increasing wrath over the loss of the imam and his two companions and in denunciation of the Libyan authorities' unresponsiveness with the investigations, according to some members of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council.

A Shi'ite council delegation, including some deputies, met with President al-Asad and a number of Syrian officials in Damascus yesterday.

The delegation returned with the impression that Syria believes that Imam as-Sadr is still in Libya. President al-Asad has promised the delegation to raise the subject with Chairman al-Qadhdhafi or any other Libyan official who will come to Damascus tomorrow to participate in the Arab rejectionist states' summit conference, especially because Al-Asad believes that Imam as-Sadr's disappearance could have grave consequences on the Islamic and national levels.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian news agency has reported that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat agreed with Chairman al-Qadhdhafi during their meeting in Tripoli on taking joint measures to follow up Imam as-Sadr's case.

As for the investigations, it has been learned that the fact-finding teams have told their superiors that they have been revolving in a whirlpool and that it is futile to continue the investigations. The Italian Government has asked Lebanon not to concentrate its investigations in Rome because the Imam has not arrived in Rome and, therefore, Rome should not be involved in a case with which it has nothing to do.

MOSLEM SHI'ITES STAGE RELIGIOUS SIT-IN 19 SEP

NC191340Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Since the noon prayers, Moslem shaykhs, scholars and believers have been staging a religious sit-in in the capital's mosques and in various other Lebanese areas. This comes in response to the appeal to join forces in order to reveal the fate of His Eminence Imam as-Sadr and his two companions.

The sit-in was manifested by prayer and the worship of God as well as by religious chants and invocations, praying that the ambiguity surrounding the disappearance of Imam as-Sadr would lift and that he and his two companions would return safely.

The sit-in will continue until today's evening prayers in an atmosphere pervaded by calm and confined to prayers and invocations.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF PALESTINIAN STRIKE

JN191129Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 19 September--In a statement issued by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement after the meeting of its political council last evening, the movement called for supporting the comprehensive strike called for tomorrow by the Palestinian resistance in solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and their cause and to protest against the Camp David resolutions.

The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has condemned the results produced by the Camp David meetings.

A spokesman of the front stated that these results constitute a dirty bilateral deal concluded at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

DAMASCUS RADIO WARNS OF SERIOUS EVENTS FOLLOWING CAMP DAVID

JN191741Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Camp David meeting did not come out with unexpected results because the capitulationist and defeatist course of As-Sadat cannot be conducive to any result other than achieving Israel's expansionist ambitions and promoting U.S. interests in the Arab region. Therefore, political observers were in agreement--from the time the documents and files for the Camp David were being prepared--that the discussions would center on putting into effect the topics that make up the Israeli proposal in return for concluding a separate bargain between the Egyptian regime and Israel. According to this bargain, Israel would withdraw from the Sinai on the condition that the Israeli military presence continue there. This is in addition to what they called U.S. guarantees for the myth of Israeli security.

On these grounds, As-Sadat began making concessions until he reached a stage where he became convinced that he no longer had anything else to concede. He affirmed his cancellation of his recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. He did not even admit the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their state on their national soil. As-Sadat has also violated Arab unanimity and employed all his resources to achieve the Israeli objective of dividing the Arab-Israeli struggle, challenging Arab will, and continuing to occupy territories and to change their Arab cultural and human characteristics. Meanwhile, As-Sadat supported the self-rule plan in the West Bank under the yoke of occupation and the umbrella of U.S. bases.

The Camp David results are without exception in the service of U.S. interests and of the aggressive ambitions of Israel. Therefore, political observers should consider the following facts.

1. Putting on a show of intransigence during inequitable talks, with an occasional pessimistic or optimistic announcement, served no one except Israel and the U.S. administration itself. This show was aimed at picturing As-Sadat as a negotiator at Camp David. It was also aimed at pointing out that it was not a matter of signing a group of agreements that are hostile to Arab rights, the most dangerous of which are the unannounced Agreements.

2. U.S. guarantees for the myth of Israeli security were not proposed as alternatives for the Israeli military presence in the occupied Arab territories, including the Sinai. Thus the agreements stipulate increasing Israeli military and economic power in the region.

3. Camp David has not achieved peace. On the contrary, it was a meeting of concessions, bargains and plans for placing the Arab region under pressure so as to peddle the Camp David agreements, something which increases tension and jeopardizes international peace and security.

4. According to the document of capitulation signed by As-Sadat at Camp Daivd--and as a result of the secret and public agreements--Egypt has given Israeli economic, commercial maritime and educational privileges not granted to any Arab country.

5. To (?implement) the plan set up for the Arab region and to peddle the Camp David agreements, the U.S. administration is working to create disturbances and to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs through its air, naval and land bases that are stipulated in the agreements between As-Sadat and Begin.

As a result of all this, the Arab area will inevitably face extremely serious events aimed at forcing the Arabs to accept the results of Camp David. Therefore, all the Arab masses are required to be more cautious and more united. They should also rally around the forces of Arab struggle, whose will, conscience, and basic power are represented by Syria in the first trench of confrontation against Israeli aggression. The Arab steadfastness forces are required to take effective measures to foil the American-As-Sadat-Israeli scheme and the serious results of the Camp David meeting.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER ASSAILS AS-SADAT POLICY

JN192011Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the Asian conference in support of the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea was opened in Damascus this morning. Al-Halabi delivered a speech in which he pointed out that this conference is considered a link in a chain of work for unified efforts by all national progressive forces in Asia and the whole world to bolster and promote their solidarity.

The prime minister then spoke in detail about Syria's stand toward the cause of peace in the Middle East--peace that is founded on basic principles of total [Israeli] withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian Arab people's rights. He said that As-Sadat's policy has been recorded in Arab history as a policy of capitulation and concession that is aimed at liquidating the Arab cause. Al-Halabi stressed that the results of As-Sadat's policy were expected and came to clearly affirm that Israel, in its dealings with As-Sadat, was in fact dealing with itself, its aspirations and ambitions, and that As-Sadat is at the disposal of Israel's strategy.

The prime minister affirmed that the Arab steadfastness forces are still taking their important positions and, despite the pan-Arab deviation and its serious repercussions, these forces are ready to repulse any aggression and confront any conspiracy. Al-Halabi then said that Syria, despite all the complicated circumstances and the great burdens it is shouldering, stands firm in the frontline position and is a source for belief in Arab rights.

PDRY LEADER MAKES STATEMENT UPON ARRIVAL IN DAMASCUS

JN192135Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] At 1800 tomorrow, the third summit conference of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will open in the meeting hall in the Damascus Sheraton Hotel. Delegations of the member states have started arriving in Damascus to participate in the conference.

At 1600 today 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, arrived in Damascus at the head of a delegation to participate in this conference. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who received him at Damascus International Airport.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad then drove in an official motorcade to the Sheraton Hotel, where President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is staying. The two leaders held a meeting at the hotel that was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended on the PDRY side by Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs, and by some members of the official delegation.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, made a statement to journalists in which he said: It gives me pleasure on my arrival in Damascus to convey the greetings of our Yemeni people to the fraternal Syrian people on whose land the third summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will convene. We consider this to be an indication of the importance of the struggle and steadfastness of our Arab Syrian people in confronting the Zionist enemy and the pressures that the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary quarters are trying to exert to stop the Syrian people's just pan-Arab struggle and social progress.

The participation of the PDRY in this conference stems from our deep faith in the importance of the unity and cohesion of the national and progressive Arab forces in their struggle against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary offensive against the Palestinian revolution and our Arab people, as well as against our national liberation regimes. This is especially so after the capitulationist concessions by the president of the Egyptian regime, the latest of which was the conspiratorial Camp David meeting aimed at consecrating capitulationist and defeatist solutions. This meeting has also drawn up hostile schemes to strike at and completely eliminate the Arab and African movements of liberation and progress.

The PDRY completely condemns the treasonous and ill-omened results of the Camp David meeting--both the announced and unannounced results--and considers them a new challenge and a historic crime which nobody previously has dared to perpetrate in our contemporary history. These results are also an attempt to eliminate the will and aspirations of our Arab people, and are overt plotting against our people's national sovereignty and their pan-Arab and fateful issues. This requires the Arab people and their forces to take fast, comprehensive and organized action so as to resist this scheme which aims at placing the whole Arab region in the grip of imperialist and Zionist influence.

Under such critical and serious circumstances, there emerges the real and logical task of the Arab League to shoulder the pan-Arab responsibilities for which it was founded and to put an end to all unilateral treacherous stands that constitute a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter and the unanimous decisions and resolutions adopted at the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences.

We would like to assert that the PDRY will stand firmly by the side of all the national and progressive Arab regimes as well as of the factions of the Arab national liberation movement to confront these treacherous schemes that have been undertaken by As-Sadat, who has disavowed all the feelings and struggles of the Arab nation as well as the struggle of our steadfast Arab people in Egypt. We are confident that the Arab nation, which has waged four wars against Zionism, is capable of defeating this new conspiracy which has been concocted by the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance in the Arab region. The Arab nation will also eradicate the effects and results of this conspiracy so that the sacrifices offered by the Arab people during their struggle against the enemies of their freedom, dignity and progress will not be in vain.

Our delegation believes that this conference is convening under critical circumstances for our Arab nation. Therefore, we have to make great efforts above all to achieve the unity of the Arab and liberation regimes as well as of the Arab national and progressive forces, and to confront these dangers.

We are confident that the conference of this front will achieve fruitful results that will restore to our Arab people confidence in themselves and in their ability to overcome the ordeal through which they are passing and the dangers they are facing. Our delegation will make great efforts to achieve these results.

President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a separate meeting in the guest leader's suite. During this meeting they exchanged views on the topics to be discussed at the third conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

SYRIA, PLO, ICATU SUPPORT ERITREAN REVOLUTION

JN162137Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] today expressed their full support for the Eritrean revolution and its struggle for independence and liberation from Ethiopian occupation.

This came during a rally with speeches, held in Damascus this evening on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Eritrean revolution. The rally was attended by Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Office; the chairman of the Revolution Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front; a number of members of the PLO Executive Committee; the ICATU assistant secretary general; and several representatives of national and progressive liberation movements in the world.

The speech delivered on behalf of the Ba'th Party asserted Syria's stand of support and solidarity under President Hafiz al-Asad for the Eritrean revolution despite the plots and fateful challenges Syria is facing and the grave responsibilities Syria is shouldering in the Arab liberation struggle and in the struggle to regain the usurped rights.

The Eritrean revolution front's representative expressed the front's appreciation for Syria's support. He asserted [word indistinct] for Syria's steadfastness and firm stand toward the imperialist and Zionist plots. He also praised Syria's role in halting the fighting and in cementing the pillars of security and stability in Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL

JN171923Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 September--At 1200 today Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Austrian Secretary of State Dr Adolf Hussbaumer and the delegation accompanying him. Present at the meeting were Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, and Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs.

After welcoming the guest, the prime minister discussed his mission in Syria as well as the talks he is holding with Syrian officials.

The guest praised relations between the two countries and explained the Austrian Government and people's understanding of Syria's stand toward the issue of a just peace in the Middle East. He also conveyed the greetings of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to President Hafiz al-Asad as well as Kreisky's appreciation for the recent statements made by the president on the Middle East issue and European security.

The prime minister then thanked the guest for the good feelings of the Austrian people and government toward Syria and its stands. He also expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will prosper.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN180919Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 September--A delegation representing the Communist Party of Greece-Exterior under Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis arrived in Damascus early today at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The delegation is made up of a number of comrade members of the party's Central Committee.

The delegation was received at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Office, Rifaq Mahmud az-Zu'bi, member of the Regional Command, and a number of party comrades.

While in Syria, the Greek delegation will hold political talks with several party and state officials. It will visit historic and tourist sites, including the liberated township of Al-Qunaytirah.

DAMASCUS RADIO REPORTS EXECUTIONS IN IRAQ

JN141715Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The fascist At-Tikriti regime in Iraq continues its bloody liquidation of the progressive and patriotic forces which oppose its terrorist policy. Reports from Iraq say that on 26 April, the suspect rightist and oppressive regime in Iraq executed a new batch of strugglers. These are comrade martyrs Khadir al-Musa, Zubaydah Husayn Ahmad, As-Sayyid (Wasfut), and Qasim Rashshu.

On 22 June, the fascist At-Tikriti authorities killed struggler Amir ash-Shaykh Khadir. He was tortured and then poisoned by the intelligence service of the ruling fascist regime.

The same reports say that the authorities of the suspect rightist regime has executed a large number of citizens who opposed fascism. These are 'Abd az-Zahran Subayh, a judge from Basra; Sabah Shaya, from Al-Qurnah; Warrant Officer [first name indistinct] Muslih, from the (?Sharash) quarter; and [first name indistinct] al-Bajari, from Basrah. The fascist At-Tikriti authorities have also killed an employee in the general company for iron and wood imports in Bab az-Zubayr.

The At-Tikriti authorities have also executed four soldiers in the Fourth Division in Mosul, including Isma'il Muhammad al-Juburi, from Al-Hamadaniyah, and Khalil ad-Dulaymi, from the Al-Ghuzlani quarter in Mosul.

ALGERIA

FIDEL CASTRO ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR VISIT

LD191434Y Algiers APS in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers--Maj Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba, leading an important delegation, arrived this afternoon at 1435 in Algiers on a working and friendly visit to Algeria.

Major Castro made a statement in the VIP Hall to the national press in which he said, in part: My visit comes within the framework of the nonalined movement, and there are always important issues for us to discuss. As for his visit to Ethiopia, Maj Fidel Castro said that it fell within the framework of dealing with international issues. As for what occurred at Camp David, he said that it is destined to fail.

Meets With Boumediene

LD191850Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon at Qasr ash-Sha'ab, Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and government, and Maj Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba, began confidential talks.

This evening Major Castro will have dinner at the invitation of President Boumediene.

APS: ISRAELI SYMPATHIZERS ON AS-SADAT CONCESSIONS

LD191400Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["The Outcome of the Capitulationist Initiative of President As-Sadat"--APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, APS--President As-Sadat made substantive his capitulationist initiative toward Tel Aviv at Camp David on Sunday, concluding a separate agreement with Israel according to which the Zionist state is supposed to give Sinai back to Egypt in a period of 2 to 3 years, but without dismantling the settlements of Jewish inhabitants which have been set up there. Israel, on the other hand, has not made any definite commitment as far as the West Bank and Gaza are concerned, nor thereby about the fundamental right of the Palestinian people, who see themselves being sacrificed on the altar of Egyptian-Israeli deals.

From the moment it was announced, the agreement concluded under the aegis of President Jimmy Carter has aroused profound indignation in the world and in the Arab countries, and more significantly, in the immediate entourage of President As-Sadat, where they were particularly surprised by the size of the concessions granted to the Israelis. To show their disapproval Ibrahim Kamil, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, and Ashraf Ghurbal, Cairo's ambassador to Washington, are said by certain sources--which have not been officially confirmed--to have tendered their resignations as soon as the results of the Camp David conference were known.

Even among the countries which are traditionally allied to Israel, people have been forced to admit that As-Sadat made larger concessions than the Zionist prime minister, and thus took greater risks. The Egyptian head of state, they stress, if he got a promise that he would recover the sovereignty of his country over Sinai after 2 or 3 years, did not manage to get a precise Israeli commitment to evacuate within a definite time limit the West Bank and Gaza where the Zionist state will be able to maintain military posts.

Although the results of this conference, which are an obvious success for the Zionist prime minister, were no surprise to Arab resistance circles--who were expecting this and the day after President as-Sadat made his journey to occupied Palestine--they are nevertheless being commented on by these circles, who can now see triumphant the correctness of their positions about any separate negotiations with Israel.

By these agreements, as the spokesman for the PFLP stresses, "The Zionist prime minister imposed his own conditions on As-Sadat, who, for his part, made concessions on the fundamental rights of the Arab peoples, without even obtaining the assurance that the Israelis would evacuate their colonies in Sinai."

As for the Palestinian [word indistinct], the treason of As-Sadat is beyond what was expected, the PFLP spokesman added, and stressed that the Egyptian head of state had made commitments and signed agreements which concern only the Palestinian people. [Words indistinct] agree in stressing the importance of the concessions made by the Egyptian president to the Zionist prime minister.

For Prague Radio, which notes first that it is hard to consider the Camp David agreement as a contribution to a lasting peace in the Middle East, "It is obvious that As-Sadat gave in to joint pressure from Carter and Begin." As for Budapest Radio, it notes in particular that "these agreements make no reference to a Palestinian state."

In the Soviet Union the first press commentaries stress the complete disapproval by the USSR Government of the documents signed in Camp David which show, the TASS Agency writes, "that a real plot has been initiated against the peoples of the Near East and the interests of peace in this strategically very important area."

"The framework for the conclusion of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is a direct diktat," the agency adds, recalling that it "forces As-Sadat to strike a separate bargain on conditions dictated by Tel Aviv."

ASH-SHA'B CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

LD191014Y Algiers APS in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--Today's edition of ASH-SHA'B has devoted its commentary to As-Sadat's treachery. Under the heading "A Logical Conclusion," it writes:

It is sufficient to observe the deep satisfaction of the Zionist quarters in their various trends to know the gravity of the treacherous step taken by As-Sadat vis-a-vis the Palestinian question and the enormous damage he has inflicted on the national question and Arab solidarity. Some, mistakenly, had laid odds that Begin's expansionist spirit and the remnants of As-Sadat's patriotism were by themselves sufficient to prevent yesterday's results at Camp David, which open a new page of treachery in the register of treacheries against the Palestinian question.

In fact, the outcome of the Camp David meeting is in itself no surprise for it is the logical culmination of the capitulation initiative and the visit to occupied Jerusalem by which As-Sadat challenged the Arab nation and trampled on its sacrifices and martyrs. As-Sadat has offered the Zionists full recognition in usurping Palestine, security and coexistence, has sacrificed the rights of the Palestinian people and has withdrawn Egypt from the Arab-Zionist arena of struggle in return for withdrawal from Sinai. Here he is fulfilling the promise he made: He has been true to his pledge to the Zionists to give them what they wanted and has been "courageous" to the degree of treachery in challenging the will and the supreme interests of the Arab nation.

The paper goes on to say: What took place at Camp David is considered from the Zionist point of view as a historic event of the utmost importance [words indistinct] planting the Zionist entity in the heart of Palestine 30 years ago. The Camp David agreement opens wide the road to the target of Zionist strategy, namely to take Egypt out of the front of conflict and to isolate it west of the Suez Canal, and to singularly realize its expansionist designs and impose overall Zionist peace in the region. The Camp David agreement exposes the extent of the gains achieved by the Zionist enemy and the enormous concessions made by As-Sadat. He sold the Palestinian question, the city of Jerusalem [word indistinct] Zionist expansion and the establishment of normal relations with Israel in return for a promise of withdrawal from Sinai, in practice making it part of the vital concept of Israeli security.

In return for these huge concessions, what concession did Israel offer? No more than recognition of Security Council Resolution 242 which was imposed by the United States following the defeat of June 1967.

The paper goes on to say: This tragic result exposes As-Sadat's false claims--his concern for the national interest and not to surrender an inch of Arab territory. His assurances about Arab and Palestinian rights were no more than horse trading and bartering with Israel to withdraw from Sinai [words indistinct].

The Camp David agreement is a new and grave stage in the Zionist-imperialist plan. We should expect a fierce imperialist campaign to expand the circle of this solution and to compel the region by various means to condition and adapt itself to it, because Camp David, as Begin described it, is Carter's camp. However, this deal--and the American President himself says so--will not solve the important issues which have existed for 30 years. The Arab revolutionary forces are capable of confronting this new stage of intrigue and foiling it, whoever are the parties to it. Israel may sign a treaty with As-Sadat but it will be rejected by the Egyptian people, whose blood has been intermingled with the blood of the sons of the Arab nation at the front of the struggle against the common enemy.

LIBYA

FIDEL CASTRO PAYS BRIEF VISIT, MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD191428Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution, has received Cuban President Fidel Castro in the presence of the members of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress. The discussion at the meeting dealt with relations between the two countries and international issues of joint interest. It is known that the Cuban president made a stop of a few hours in Tripoli on his way back home.

President Castro made a statement to JANA's representative. He said: This visit, although short, is very important. He referred to the capitulationist agreements in Camp David. He stressed that they are individual solutions against the interests of the Arab nation and the Palestine question. President Castro praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and the progressive Arab countries in the face of these capitulationist solutions.

Cuban President Fidel Castro arrived in Tripoli this morning on a short visit to the Jamahiriyah. Those welcoming him were headed by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

JANA: CAMP DAVID RESULTS PROVE AS-SADAT'S BETRAYAL

LD191630Y Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["Surrender of 'Stable David'"--JANA headline]

[Text] Cairo, September 19, JANA--Following the end of the "Stable David" summit, the Egyptian president and the (Israeli) prime minister have signed two peace agreements by which the Egyptian president handed over land, nation and dignity. One of the two agreements states the conclusion of a separate peace treaty between the Egyptian president and the (Israeli) enemy and the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

The agreement affirms the continuous existence of (Israeli) settlements in Sinai as well as (Israeli) and American military presence on the Egyptian soil. Concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the two agreements stated that the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would be granted what was described as self-rule through a five-year transitional period during which the (Israeli) military presence would remain on these territories. The two agreements ignored the Palestinian Arab people and their right to self-determination as well as this people's struggle ever since the racialist (Israeli) entity was planted in Palestine. Simultaneously, the two agreements stipulated the so-called protection and security of (Israel).

The Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyan had repeatedly emphasized that the (Israelis) are not craving for peace but for more land and that the actual peace in the area lies in the return of Jews who came to the occupied Palestine after 1948 to their countries of origin and the residing of the Jews who were in Palestine before that date living side by side with the Palestinian Arab people in our state.

By signing the peace treaty with the (Israelis), the Egyptian president has proved his betrayal of the Arab nation starting with the shameful visit to occupied Palestine and ending with the signing of these agreements under the auspices of the U.S.A. which has always given (Israel) the strongest support during their repeated attacks on the Arab nation and their violation of the Arab sacred rights in Palestine.

TRIPOLI RADIO WARNS BEGIN OF 'SEA OF BLOOD'

LD192256Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Zionist enemy did not actually reap the fruits of his 1967 aggression until the Camp David conference. This had appeared as something virtually impossible.

Begin himself admitted following the Camp David agreement: What I have achieved for Israel is the impossible. Yes, it would have been impossible for the Zionists even to think that they could open an embassy in the Egyptian capital, entrench their settlements in Sinai and the West Bank, consolidate their occupation of the West Bank and maintain bases in Sharm ash-Shaykh, which threaten the interior of the Arab homeland, the Red Sea, the Arabian Peninsula and even the High Dam.

This had been considered impossible by the Zionists. But now that they have brought all this into the realm of possibility through the Egyptian president, we say to Begin: you have forgotten one impossible thing, namely that the Camp David agreement will be realized only over a sea of blood and the bodies of 156 million Arabs.

The Arab masses will not allow As-Sadat, or anyone else for that matter, to throw them into dishonor and indignity and to sell their land to the enemy. They will face all agents, traitors and renegades with a popular revolutionary action which will frustrate and bring to an end all the plotting, plans and agreements. They are supported in this by their absolute faith in the justice and correctness of their line, the strength of their determination and the inevitability of their victory.

AL-QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES ARAB SITUATION WITH BOURGUIBA

LD191520Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] JANA has learned that a telephone conversation between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba took place this morning. They discussed the current Arab situation after the Egyptian president neglected the Arab cause at Camp David and disdained the resolutions of the Arab summits. The conversation also dealt with the steps which should be taken in this connection. It was agreed during the conversation that the Jamahiriyah foreign secretary and the Tunisian foreign minister should coordinate the efforts being exerted to reach a united attitude toward the recent developments.

MOROCCO

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT DUE TO ARRIVE 20 SEPTEMBER

LD191902Y Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat--Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat is due in Morocco tomorrow. He will arrive from the United States after having participated in the Camp David conference for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The Egyptian President will hold talks with His Majesty King Hassan II on the current situation in the Middle East and the Arab world.

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT SUPPORTS CAMP DAVID RESULTS

NC191514Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1418 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--Abdellatif Laraki, Moroccan ambassador to Egypt, has affirmed his country's support for the Camp David agreement. He said that this agreement is a great gain for the Arabs, particularly because it obligates Israel to withdraw from Sinai, the West Bank and Gaza.

In a statement to MENA, the Moroccan ambassador added that this agreement is regarded as a big step forward which President Anwar as-Sadat has achieved through negotiations with Israel. Mr Laraki said that Morocco is looking forward to President as-Sadat's visit on Wednesday. He added that King Hassan II, king of Morocco, welcomes continuing contacts with President as-Sadat in order to coordinate Arab policy toward all the questions of interest to the two countries.

The Moroccan ambassador stated that President as-Sadat and King Hassan II will reassess the Arab situation in the light of the Camp David agreement on peace in the Middle East, and map out a new Arab strategy compatible with the latest developments in the Middle East issue.

In concluding his statement, the Moroccan ambassador emphasized that Morocco supports President as-Sadat's efforts for achieving a just peace out of a deep conviction of the soundness of President as-Sadat's policy and his absolute loyalty to the pan-Arab cause.

MAP CITES PRESS REACTION TO CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD192152Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--In the field of international news, the Camp David talks and the agreements they produced make the Middle East question the main subject of comment by Moroccan dailies.

"Pyrrhic Victory," says AL-MAGHREB in its editorial. 'L'OPINION devoted half of its front page to the event, as does the daily AL-'ALAM, the Istiqlal Party organ.

"The tripartite agreement reached at Camp David will have considerable effect on the political and diplomatic levels" writes AL-MAGHREB, organ of the Independent Movement. "President Carter can justly consider this event as a personal victory. This is all the more permissable since the forthcoming American elections threatened to issue a warning to President Carter, whose popularity was dropping daily.

"As for Menahem Begin," continues the editorialist "the Camp David agreement constitutes only a minor concession on the rights of the Arab peoples. Israeli opinion cannot be displeased: the agreement follows the logic, which has been registered over the last several weeks, for a peace which, though noisily demanded, does not give way on the fundemental points of Begin's annexionist policy.

"With regard to Egypt, things are more complicated. If there seems to be unanimity around President as-Sadat in Egypt, Arab reaction, especially that of the rejection front, is becoming more and more radical and critical.

"The reality is that an Israeli-Egyptian peace cannot help but drag Jordan, and even Syria, in its wake. By achieving results, apparently minor but spectacular, the Camp David talks will undeniably open up new prospects. The 'Pax Americana' is basing its hopes on such events as a sudden Saudi change in favor of Egypt.

"It remains that a separate peace, if it is the logical result of the efforts of Mr Carter on the basis of the exclusion of the PLO, can only be a pyrrhic victory," concludes AL-MAGHREB.

BADDOU RECEIVES SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD191552Y Rabat MAP in French 1100 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, MAP--Abderrahmane Baddou, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, received Aleksey Shvedov, chief of the First African Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon. The talks were devoted to discussion of the issues included on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, which begins work in New York today.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

JN191121Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1115 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Sep--President Numayri left here this morning for Washington on a state visit to the United States of America.

The president was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Abu Bark 'Uthman Muhammad and Presidential Press Adviser Muhammad Mahjub.

The ministers of national planning, finance and national economy, energy and mining, agriculture, food and natural resources and the president's legal adviser left here yesterday for Washington to prepare for Numayri's visit to the United States.

The president was seen off at the airport by 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president; ministers; high level officials and heads of the accredited diplomatic missions to Khartoum.

[illegible]-TAYYIB TO SUPERVISE CLOSURE OF CAMPS IN LIBYA

[illegible]Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[illegible] Khartoum, 17 September--The president of state security organ, Sayyid 'Umar [illegible]mad at-Tayyib, left early today here for Tripoli (Libya) at directions by President Numayri to supervise the closing down of the Libya-based military camps of Sudanese insurgents who will return soon back home, AL-AYYAM daily newspaper reported today.

A national reconciliation agreement has been reached last April in London between the Sudanese Government and representatives of its former opponent, the National Front.

The issue of camps abolishment was agreed upon by Libyan and Sudanese officials in their friendly meetings in Khartoum and Tripoli.

"This agreement will open new bursts of cooperation between the two countries," the newspaper concluded.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA191110Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 8 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Ilan Kefir in New York--time not given]

[Text] "Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is in one of the hardest positions he has ever been in his life in the wake of his agreement to make peace with Israel. Through this courageous decision As-Sadat has taken a great personal risk and I expect the United States and the world to support him during this hard time. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this to me in a special interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT prior to his departure from New York on his way back to Israel.

The foreign minister added: "The severe reaction from part of the Arab world creates heavy pressure on President as-Sadat. President as-Sadat's success in overcoming this predicament and coming out of this difficult period safely will determine our ability in the near future, after the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, to establish full diplomatic relations with this Arab country."

Dayan, who was most excited over the great events at Camp David in which he was a central participant, added: "I hope that the domestic pressures being applied to As-Sadat, as manifest in the resignation of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil, and the external pressures from radical Arab countries and the Soviet Union will not undermine As-Sadat's position or weaken him as the central force in the peace process. I believe the United States is most interested in the continuation of As-Sadat's rule and will do all it can to prevent his downfall."

Question: What are the other barriers to peace?

Dayan: There are still many difficulties and barriers which we will have to overcome. There are expected difficulties such as the discussions on the future of Jerusalem and the status of the West Bank, and there might also be unexpected difficulties.

Question: How do you view the choice facing Israel of "peace" or "settlements in the territories?"

Dayan: This is one of the most difficult and painful questions the people of Israel have been called upon to decide. We all face a difficult choice, peace or continued Israeli settlement in the Rafah approaches. This is a hard and painful choice, and personally I would be happy if we did not have to face it. To my regret this issue was shown to be a serious barrier in the negotiations and President as-Sadat presented this as an ultimatum. If the people in Israel decide that they prefer peace in return for the painful operation of removing the settlements, I believe that we will be able to achieve peace with an Arab country--Egypt--which is the central force in every process in the Arab world.

Question: What is your personal position on the issue of the future of the settlements? How will you vote in the Knesset?

Dayan: I do not want to go into this issue. This is a difficult decision of conscience. In the Knesset I will express my views clearly. This is a very hard and personal decision that touches upon each and every one of us. I expect every house, party, paper and family to consider their positions on this issue in a profound and responsible manner.

Question: How do you view the agreement with Egypt in general?

Dayan: I regard all the clauses referring to Sinai, Judaea and Samaria as positive except for the issue of the settlements, which is very complex and painful for all to whom the issue is close. I am also unhappy with the fact that we have to concede the airfields in Sinai. The evacuation of the 'Ezyon airfield is especially complex, because this might harm Israel's security and defense. These concessions were very difficult for every one of us. The choice we faced was to continue to hold on to these places or to achieve total peace with the only Arab country prepared to sign a total peace agreement with us, including the establishment of diplomatic relations. The agreement with Egypt is important also because of the role this country is prepared to take upon itself with respect to responsibility for Judaea and Samaria. In fact, we are arriving at a situation of solving the conflict on two borders.

Question: Are you, Moshe Dayan, pleased with the results?

Dayan: Certainly. In the difficult and exhaustive negotiations we found out all the real conditions which could be reached in the framework of the negotiations. We reached a situation in which we can come to the public and say clearly: This is what we can get and this is what we have to give. We have reached agreement on concrete issues. This is not a vague and complex declaration of principles in convoluted legal language, but clear. Today every one of us knows what the situation will be in Sharm ash-Shaykh in a year, what the future of the settlements will be, what the timetable for withdrawal is, where the limited forces zone is, where IDF forces and the Egyptian Army will take up positions. Everything is clear and written down. I am pleased with the agreement, both with respect to Egypt and with respect to Judaea and Samaria and Gaza. The acceptance of the principles of the autonomy plan and the abolition of the military government certainly appeal to me. In the military sphere I believe that we have arrived at a good agreement except, of course, for the matter of the settlements and the airfields. I certainly have a good feeling about the results and I am personally very happy that I was an active partner in the building of peace.

DAYAN, WEIZMAN RETURN; AIRPORT PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

TA191054Y Jerusalem Domestic in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned to Israel an hour ago from the Camp David conference. Returning with them were the delegation's legal advisors, Prof Aharon Baraq and Dr Me'ir Rosenne.

At a press conference at Ben-Gurion Airport the foreign minister again explained the agreements signed yesterday in Washington. Dayan particularly stressed the timetable for the carrying out of the two agreements. He explained that the agreement with Egypt over Sinai should be signed within 3 months, which time will be devoted to negotiations over the details not included in the framework agreement. This is conditional on the Knesset deciding in 2 weeks on the matter of the settlements in the Sinai and agreeing that they should be evacuated. In this regard, Dayan pointed out that the decision will be in principle as to whether to do this, while negotiations will be conducted on the date of the evacuation.

On the agreement over Judaea and Samaria, the foreign minister said that there is no definite time limit for the negotiations, but he estimated that they would not last longer than the deliberations over the Sinai agreement, that is, about 3 months.

These negotiations will be held with Egypt, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian Arabs. Afterward an interim period of 5 years would begin, which would start with the cancellation of the military government and the founding of the autonomy. During these 5 years negotiations should begin on the peace agreement, and they will be held only with Egypt. Dayan stressed that on these two points in the agreement conclusions had already been reached: It was accepted that the IDF will remain in vital sites in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in order to defend Israel, and it was agreed that the mutual freedom of movement of people and goods will continue and Jews will not be considered as aliens within the field of the autonomy. One problem has not been settled, that is the question of additional settlements.

At the end of his remarks, Dayan spoke warmly and with admiration of Presidents Carter and as-Sadat and Mr Begin.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said, in reply to a question, that there is high probability that a full peace agreement and normal relations will be achieved with the Egyptians if the settlements in the Yamit area are evacuated.

The foreign minister said in reply to the same question, that the definition of settlements in return for peace is correct and it was the Egyptians who determined it.

In reply to a question as to the duration of the freeze on the establishment of settlements, Dayan said that the intention is that it be for the duration of the negotiations with Egypt over a settlement in the territories. Such negotiations could end within 2-3 months, and until they end there will be no new settlements. In any case, there are no plans to establish any such settlements. When there are negotiations over the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, after 5 years, the sides who negotiate with Israel can bring up demands regarding the settlements, and those demands will be discussed. The foreign minister negated the possibility that the process would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, since the negotiations will be with Jordan and it will also be with Jordan that the agreement will be signed. Jordan can include in its delegation Palestinian representatives.

Weizman on Security Aspects

TA191239Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Let us return again to Ben-Gurion Airport. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman was asked at the press conference about the IDF's plans for withdrawal from Sinai. Correspondent Beni Rom brings us the main points of his reply:

[Rom] Among those receiving the foreign minister and the defense minister were also the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, the head of intelligence, Maj Gen Shelomo Gazit, the head of the general staff (operations) branch, Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam and other senior officers on the general staff.

There is no doubt that there will be informal and formal deliberations over the next few days on all the aspects connected with the deployment of the IDF forces after the agreement is signed. When the term "interim withdrawal" in the framework agreement was mentioned, the defense minister asked that the term "withdrawal" no longer be used. [begin recording]

[Weizman] First of all, you withdraw in a battle; in peace you redeploy. Do not use the term withdrawal, it grates on me and hurts me. Certainly there are several preparations which can begin now, preparations of general staff work, of planning. If things go smoothly, the work will be ready. If the business does not go on, we will put the plans in the cupboard for better days. [end recording]

[Rom] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman stated that, as in any negotiations, ups and downs are still to be expected along the way to the hoped-for agreement. The peace program is indeed a realistic one, all of whose details are laid down, but there will undoubtedly be a need to explain issues and aspects.

The defense minister was asked whether the work of the Military Committee in Cairo will be resumed. In the defense minister's reply, we learned of the last moments of the Camp David conference. [begin recording]

[Weizman] When the business was over, you should know that until--I think it was 1400 or 1500 on the day of the signing--we still did not know yes or no, and everything went quickly. We began to pack our bags, and so we had not yet concluded, in between packing bags, whether there would be a military delegation at once or not. [sentence as heard]

What, in fact, should happen now? We have to wait for basic decisions in Israel and whether there is a decision of this or that sort. There will also be a continuation of the deliberations over work procedures and I do not assume that there will be a military delegation, but there will be an Israeli committee to conduct negotiations, which will meet in a political and military composition and all the compositions which such a delegation must have. There will also be a decision concerning where it will be, where it will meet--this, too, has not yet been decided. I think that over the next 2 weeks there will still be a great many questions, in addition to your question. [end recording]

[Rom] From Ben-Gurion Airport Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left to participate in ministerial consultations on the issue of the Gush Emunim settlement which sprang up last night. The minister refused to refer to or express his opinion on how to deal with this settlement.

Further on Dayan, Weizman Remarks

TA191339Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan have arrived home in Israel from the Camp David summit. At Ben-Gurion Airport, Weizman was asked whether, in deciding the question of the Sinai settlements, the Knesset would be accepting or rejecting the whole peace package. [begin recording]

[Weizman] The answer is yes, that we have a 30-year chance, after 30 years, to reach a peace agreement, a real one, with diplomatic relations, with open Suez Canal, free passage to everybody, normal relationships, commercial, tourism, etc. everything that makes normal life, normal neighbors and this is a chance that we have been waiting for and fighting for. What else do you fight for if not for a better living?

And, unfortunately, certain circumstances have arisen in the last 11-12 years that all of us with more than mixed feelings, and definitely not easy feelings, after having fought in the Sinai for 30 years, that we have to give up certain things that we did put roots into the soil of the Sinai. But the question is, do we have to uproot certain things, to plant new ones, and the question is yes. [as heard]

[Reporter] And this is what Foreign Minister Dayan had to say about the settlement question.

[Dayan] The situation about it, the Israeli position, is that this issue, not the when, but the if, would be brought to the Israeli Knesset and the Israeli Knesset will decide about it. But just in case that the Israeli Knesset will decide to evacuate, to accept the Egy;tian demand about that, then we shall negotiate with the Egyptians about the when and what to say about at what point.

But I do want to say that the entire evacuation of Sinai is divided into two parts: the first one is about the western part of Sinai, between the line going from Al-Arish to Ra's Muhammad, which does not include any settlement, only military installations, and the complex of the oil which is on the Gulf of Suez; and the other one, east of that line, which its term will certainly come some time a year after the first one. But just now, about the settlement, the question is not when, but if and if the Knesset will decide not to evacuate it, then there won't be any question about the when.

[Reporter] Mr Dayan was asked to clarify reports of the proposed freeze on new settlements in the territories.

[Dayan] There was no question whatsoever about the existing settlements, no one asked that the existing settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be removed. There was a question about the expansion of the existing one and about additional Israeli settlement in the West Bank and Sinai--in the Gaza Strip--so the question about the expansion just was cut out and there is no question about it whatsoever.

We inquired, while we were in Washington and in Camp David here, and the situation is that in any case, without any agreement, there aren't any plans just now to have additional agricultural settlements within the next few months, so the question about what will take place during the negotiations pending the signing of the agreement about the 5 years' conditional period, there is not any practical problem because, in any case, we do not, we, Israel, do not plan to establish any new settlement.

As for the duration of the 5 years' conditional period, I am sure that this issue will be discussed between the parties when they will discuss the other elements of what will happen during the 5 years.

[Reporter] The next question dealt with Jordan. Does Israel expect Jordan to enter into the negotiations on the Middle East question and can the West Bank aspect be discussed without the participation of Jordan?

[Dayan] Well, I think that we really cannot say whether Jordan will or will not join the negotiations. Both parties, Egypt and ourself and the United States, do want very much the Jordanians to come in and we talked about a group of four--that is to say, Egypt, Jordan, the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and ourself--negotiating and carrying out, within a certain kind of a committee, during the 5 years of the transition period, the conduct of what will happen in the area of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Now, just in case that Jordan will not come in, of what we were told, and I can just quote the Egyptians, that they said that they would go on even without Jordan, they will ask and try to convince Jordan to come in, but if they won't, then they will not back out just because Jordan will not come in and I think that, really, the main issue is that the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs living in the area will join in, because otherwise the other Arab parties, including Jordan--if it will be Jordan and the Egyptians--they are really outsiders and we are talking about living together with the Palestinian Arabs living, residing in the area and I am very hopeful--and I have a basis for that--that they do want to join, up to a point that they don't really like the fact that other people, even if they are Arabs, are trying to establish a framework for their own life and future. So I think that if Egypt, even just Egypt, will decide to step in, then we shall have a partner to negotiate with and to reach an agreement about the transitional 5 years. Jordan will be decisively important when we reach, after 5 years, the point of concluding a peace treaty, because a peace treaty should be concluded only between us and Jordan and not between us and the Palestinian Arabs. [end recording]

More on Press Conference

TA191817Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpts] To those who ask whether the question is now centered on settlements versus peace, the answer is yes. This is what Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said at the press conference held at Ben-Gurion Airport on the return of the defense minister and the foreign minister from Camp David.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan added that this definition was not made by Israel but by the Egyptians. Let us now hear how the situation was presented and seen by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. [begin recording]

[Weizman] Don't think that it was easy and simple. I am speaking for myself. Perhaps I will be bold and speak also on behalf of the foreign minister, as people who have fought for 30 years in the Sinai, in all the wars--one way or the other--to sit for 13 days and discuss the Sinai with all it entails, including settlements, airfields, installations and including the Sinai as the Sinai. I think that it certainly must be put in the way you asked: There is a very high probability that it is possible to reach a full peace treaty--what has once been called a real peace--with Egypt: diplomatic relations, freedom of passage in maritime lanes and the Suez Canal, commercial ties--normal relations between two countries. Indeed, the issue of the total evacuation of the Sinai in exchange for peace with security arrangements is being discussed. Therefore, to those who ask if it is a matter of settlement versus peace, the answer is yes, settlements versus peace. [end recording]

The U.S. administration says that Israel has committed itself to freezing the settlements for 5 years; the prime minister said yesterday that the commitment to freeze the settlements is only for 3 months. Which is correct? the foreign minister and the defense minister were asked today at Lod. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman immediately replied: What the prime minister said, just like that.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that Israel has indeed agreed to freeze the settlements during the negotiations on the Palestinian issue, but emphasized that the reference is to negotiations toward establishing the institutions of the autonomy, negotiations which will continue for approximately 3 months. [begin recording]

[Dayan] For this coming period, which is the period of the negotiations, which has not been defined--the duration of the negotiations on the Israeli-Egyptian issue has been determined to be 3 months, but the duration of the negotiations on the Palestinian issue has not been determined at all, but let us assume that it will indeed take 2 or 3 months--for the period of those negotiations, after we clarified things in Israel, it transpired that in effect the question of establishing additional settlements within the next 2 or 3 months or even maybe beyond that is not relevant now, at the moment, even if there had been no agreement and the question had not been raised at all.

With respect to the period of the 5 years, I said before in my opening words and I am repeating now: As far as I know, the agreement includes no article on this. However, let us not delude ourselves; there is no doubt in my heart that when we enter into discussions with the trio--out of the quartet--concerning what will happen in the territories during the 5 interim years, this question will be raised and will be discussed, and then it will be dealt with and an agreement on this issue will have to be reached. [end recording]

Our political correspondent says that even in the foreign minister's words, the difference between Israel and the United States concerning the freezing of the settlements has not been clarified. U.S. officials pointed out that the freeze will last for the course of the negotiations, that is, for about 5 years. Our correspondent adds that perhaps the formulation of the Israeli agreement on this issue was not clear enough. He says that all the complementary letters to the agreements, including those dealing with the issue of Jerusalem, as well as the letters dealing with issues concerning Israel and the United States have still not been finally approved, a job which is currently being undertaken by U.S., Egyptian and Israeli officials in Washington.

Our military correspondent Yosi 'Abadi now reports a few more important issues from that press conference held at Ben-Gurion Airport: [begin recording]

['Abadi] Many questions will be facing us in the next 2 weeks. These words by the defense minister are actually in reference to the dozens of questions about the agreements, questions which Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman attempted to answer in part when they returned to Israel. We have heard answers on the most pressing problems, namely, the settlements and the establishment of settlements. The other questions have to do with more long-range problems. The foreign minister reviewed the agreements and stressed their importance.

[Dayan] As far as I know, this is a first. I see in this a matter of first-class importance. The fact that we, the nation of Israel, are facing a realistic plan, not a theoretical one as it used to be, to which Israel would agree if the Arabs were one of these days ready for a peace agreement. They are ready for a peace agreement; with a detailed plan, not a declaration of principles, nor any generalities that are later likely to be interpreted in various ways. True, the negotiations have to give some content to the framework, because what was signed in the White House last night is a framework agreement. This agreement, this framework is detailed enough for us to know exactly where we stand. It is not tentative or abstract or ambiguous.

['Abadi] The framework agreement regarding the Sinai is detailed. The central question in it has to do with its very substance: settlements versus peace. Will the settlements exist, or will the agreement?

Except for this question, the details are not clear, and they will be handled by both parties during the negotiations. Israel will soon begin staff work and planning in anticipation of the redeployment, the defense minister says. The agreement on Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip is more complex. This may be due to the larger number of factors involved in the negotiations, or due to the postponement of the crucial decisions for 5 more years. The central question has to do with Jordan. We are in no position to say now whether Jordan will join the negotiations, says the foreign minister, but if not, the Egyptians told us, they would continue the negotiations without Jordan. As far as we are concerned, Dayan says, even if only the Egyptians take part in the negotiations on the Palestinian issue, Israel will have a partner to the discussion. If Jordan takes part, it will be involved in two agreements.

[Dayan] Jordan is participating twice in the negotiations: once as one of the quartet, let's call it the quartet that has to decide on the settlement for the duration of the 5-year transition period; second, it participates as the neighboring country on our eastern border, in parallel with the neighboring country on the southern border, Egypt. Egypt will not sign two peace agreements with us. Egypt will sign one peace agreement after 3 months, and Jordan will sign the second agreement, which should be signed 5 years after the beginning, or after the 5-year transition period.

['Abadi] The foreign minister is emphasizing the link to Jordan when he answers the question whether the autonomy plan constitutes a seed for a Palestinian state.

[Dayan] In my estimation, if I am to express my opinion, this does not contain a seed for the establishment of a Palestinian state. It does contain--and in my view in a very positive manner--a seed for coexistence between us and the Arabs in the territories, without the establishment of a Palestinian state. I only want to say that the agreement postulates that the peace treaty that has to be signed in 5 years will be signed with Jordan. That is to say, issues such as borders, the status of the IDF, and the peace treaty, not only in the transition period, but after 5 years, have only one addressee as far as we are concerned: the Government of Jordan. The Jordanian Government can, within the framework of its delegation that signs in the name of Jordan the peace treaty between the Jordanian Kingdom and Israel, also include Palestinian Arabs; but there are no elements in this agreement that would hint at the possibility that the Arabs in the territories become a state, which would necessitate--even after 5 years--let's say a peace agreement between us and them, or the demarcation of borders between us and them, or security arrangements between us and them.

['Abadi] Dayan is pointing out the agreement that has been reached on two of the three problems: The IDF is staying in militarily important positions in Judaea and Samaria, there will be mutual freedom of movement of persons and goods, and there will be no division that would brand us as foreigners when we are in the territories. The third issue, further Israeli settlements, will be raised during the negotiations in the next few months. The foreign minister also says that Jerusalem was broached in the discussions.

[Dayan] In the course of the discussions, Jerusalem was not forgotten, neither by us nor by the Arabs. The initial and fundamental American position in the preparation of the first draft--at least this can be said about it--was written with a great deal of inspiration, and regarded the subject as one that stands above and beyond all the other issues.

But the gap between the Arab position and what they wanted to be said and pledged on the Jerusalem issue, and what we were ready to accept, the gap was such, that ultimately the Jerusalem issue has altogether not been included in the agreement. That is to say, there is no specific clause regarding Jerusalem. [end recording]

DAYAN TALKS TO UJA ACTIVISTS FROM U.S.

TA200719Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who returned to Israel yesterday, has avoided saying anything assessing chances regarding the success of the talks of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Dayan has declared that if Jordan does not join the negotiations, they will take place without it. The foreign minister made it clear that it suffices for us that As-Sadat, the United States and the residents of the territories believe that As-Sadat has the authority to deal with the affairs of the Judaea and Samaria residents. Here is a summary of the foreign minister's remarks to the United Jewish Appeal activists from the United States. [begin recording]

[Correspondent] The focus of the foreign minister's speech was an explanation of the difficult but exalted choice facing the people's representatives at the movment: the decision whether to dismantle the settlements in the Sinai. Dayan said that any decision taken will necessarily be brave and emphasized that he is not saying how he will vote on this matter at the Knesset. Dayan added that we have achieved through long years of blood a situation where the choice is in our hands.

[Dayan--in English] If the majority of the people of Israel will decide to reject it, they will do so with the knowledge of what it means and, that is to say, that they are ready to go again and to fight in order to keep that piece of land in Sinai. They know that they are ready to reject a peace proposal for something that they think that is even more important than just a peace treaty with Egypt which is very important.

[Correspondent] In answer to a question Dayan made it clear that As-Sadat's authority to speak in the name of the Palestinians results from two things: A) he represents the 400,000 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip; B) the fact that in U.S. opinion As-Sadat is authorized to speak in the Palestinian's name is sufficient for us, and if Jordan does not join the negotiations about temporary agreements in the West Bank, we will hold the negotiations with Egypt and with a representation of the residents of the territories.

[Dayan--in English] If your country is accepting President as-Sadat as a representative, if they think that he has a mandate to speak for the Palestinian Arabs, and if we think so and if President as-Sadat thinks so and the Palestinian Arabs think so, we shall work it out, and Jordan, either they will come in or stay out.

[Correspondent] Dayan was also asked what guarantees that As-Sadat will not go back on the agreement. The foreign minister detailed the possibilities. If As-Sadat does not sign the agreement after 3 months, even if the Knesset decides to remove the settlements, then there will be no peace and we will remain in the Sinai. If he does sign, then the withdrawal will last 3 years. After 9 months there will be a partial withdrawal in the Sinai and embassies will be set up in addition to forming ties of tourism, economy and freedom of navigation.

If As-Sadat goes back on his promises then, we will not withdraw from the second part which includes the settlements. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan stressed that he believes that As-Sadat will honor the achievements of Camp David. [end recording]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOLDS CONTACTS ON AUTONOMY

TA191852Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Following the Camp David agreements the military government in Judaea and Samaria has been holding contacts with moderate personalities in the area as well as with those considered to be PLO supporters, in order to discuss questions pertaining to the new autonomy plan. This was reported to our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Mikha Maymon.

Our correspondent adds that among the leading public fugures in the territories a bitter argument is growing concerning the position regarding the new agreements. [begin recording]

[Maymon] Will the Camp David agreements bring about a change in the lineup of political forces in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip? This question has arisen in the face of various reactions in the past few days by prominent personalities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to the new agreements.

When the results of the Camp David negotiations became known, a clear dividing line began to form between the traditional PLO supporters and other personalities who tend to take independent positions unacceptable to the PLO.

While the first ones, such as Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'a, Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun and others identified with the PLO, hurried to immediately come out against the Camp David agreements, another stance was being formed; a stance ranging from an outright approval of the agreement, if Jordan joins it--as shared by Mustafa (Dudin), a former Jordanian minister who currently heads the joint committee of the Hebron mountain villagers--to a willingness in principle to consider accepting it if it develops that the new autonomy plan also includes chances for the realization of self-determination and a total Israeli withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria at a later date. This position is shared by Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj and attorney 'Aziz (Shihada) from Ramallah, who is known for his traditional position favoring an independent state for the inhabitants of the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza regions, a state which would maintain equal ties with Israel and Jordan. Today both men did not hesitate to criticize the position of the PLO-supporting rejectionists and even to accuse them of having incited the schoolchildren in Halhul, Al-Birah and Ramallah who tried to demonstrate against the Camp David agreements today.

Today, Bethlehem's mayor met with the military governor of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Ben Fli'ezer, for a discussion about what he defined as the problems of the moment. I have also learned that the governor is holding meetings with other personalities these days, among them Anwar al-Khatib, the former mayor of Jerusalem, Mustafa (Dudin), 'Aziz (Shihada) and others.

Even before the Camp David summit convened, Israeli representatives met several times with Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, who is known for his public support for the PLO, and secretly discussed the autonomy plan with him.

Will the discussion between those who favor the autonomy and those who reject it become an overt and significant political discussion? We will only know in the next few days. [end recording]

PRESS DISCUSSES RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SESSION

18 Sep MA'ARIV Editorial

TA181108Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] After 13 days of thick communications fog the like of which has never been seen in the history of modern diplomacy, this morning at dawn came the great news we have longed for and dreamed of: agreement was achieved at the Camp David summit conference.

This is an historic event whose significance and implications for the future of the area and the peoples in it is equal only to the fact of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November and the event we look forward to in another 3 months: the signing of a full peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

The people in Israel will receive this great news from Camp David with joy, the greatest there is, with hope for the dreams of peace of the whole nation in Israel and with heavy dread of the unknown.

It is in the nature of diplomatic matters that not everything that is written in the official documents is also the whole truth and many questions remain hanging in the air, both as to what was achieved and publicized and what was not achieved.

Even from the little that is already known, there is no doubt that Israel has made very painful concessions. Maybe it is thus that the greatness of leaders is put to the test: that at decisive moments in the history of the nation they have the vision, the wisdom and the courage to take risks for the sake of the desired objective--and what is more longed for than peace, in this generation sated with wars and in this country which has spilled so much blood?

The joy in the heart is therefore very great, but fear of what may come also weighs heavily on it: What will happen to the existing settlements in Sinai and in those parts of Eretz Yisra'el west of the green line? Will the agreement be kept in its words and spirit? Will nothing unexpected occur during the interim period? Will Egypt remain isolated in this agreement with Israel, or will other Arab countries join it? How will the "rejectionist countries" react? How will the Soviet Union react? How will those circles in Israel react whose hearts can certainly not accept the painful concessions? What will the reaction be within the camp of Prime Minister Menahem Begin?

At this great moment we will not scratch among the details--among which we will certainly, in the coming days, also discover some demanding criticism. At this moment we will see before us only the main point: the very fact of the news that a "framework agreement" for peace in the whole area has been achieved and the foundations laid for a bilateral peace agreement between Israel and Egypt within 3 months.

This is the great moment of all three of the leaders who consulted at Camp David, but, first and foremost, that of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin who, more than his two colleagues, was required to sacrifice a great deal for the sake of peace--was taxed and stood up to the test. To him and to all the members of the Israeli delegation we send heartfelt blessings and gratitude.

This is a time bringing with it both great uplift of the spirit and great dread. A time of hope, but also of fear.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who worked day and night over the last 2 weeks in order to help his two colleagues overcome the difficulties, said this morning that the prayers which preceded the conference "have been answered beyond all expectations."

Let us now pray--each of us in his heart, in which mixed feelings are storming and seething--that now those hopes will be fulfilled, for the sake of which Israel's messengers have agreed to take such grave risks and that a new era will now come for the two great and ancient peoples of the area: the people of Israel and the Egyptian people, who have been separated by a deep abyss of hatred, enmity and war for 30 years.

18 Sep YEDI'OT AHARONOT

TA181033Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] The great news which reached us this morning from Camp David of the decisive breakthrough toward the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace overshadows all other reports and events, not only in our area, but throughout the world, since the situation in the Middle East has long since stopped being "local news" and become report No 1 for the world.

Indeed, the first thing to be said about this great report is that the Camp David conference has been proved to have been the most closed and secret international conference which ever met anywhere. It was a conference where all the leaks were basically misleading and entirely unbefitting what went on. The fact that this world secret was actually kept in the United States, where there are no secrets, is possibly an event in its own right.

There were days during these 2 weeks when hopes rose somewhat and days when they dropped a little. However, what the conference gave birth to came as a surprise, since there had been no basis whatsoever to assume that such a far-reaching decision would grow from the deliberations there. It is true that the concessions on our part appear to be particularly painful, but this does not detract from the value of the event just now.

Nobody believed that As-Sadat would move toward such a breakthrough in his country's relations with the State of Israel, taking a direct and provocative stance against all the rejectionist countries. The impression existed that he had an almost mystic fear of this despite everything and that this was the reason for his intransigence. Here is a complete revolution in concepts and also an enormous sensation.

This is undoubtedly an historic achievement for the three leaders attending the conference. President Carter was able to achieve what his predecessors in the White House did not achieve over more than 30 years and this will strengthen his overall rule in his country. Also, the prestige of President as-Sadat, as the one who dared what none of the other Arab rulers dared, will rise, as will that of Prime Minister Begin, who was the man who was able to bring peace to his people by force of his firm stand which reached impressive dimensions at Camp David.

As for Russia, it has absorbed a blow the like of which it has not experienced for a very long time: all its aims and provocations toward extending the state of war in our area finally bore no fruit. This is not all, since it may be assumed that, as a result of the new situation which has been created, the other Arab countries too, and maybe even the African countries, will begin to muse on their relations with the Russians. In conclusion, this is a new chapter in history, the scope of which cannot yet be evaluated.

19 Sep DAVAR Comment

TA191127Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Sep 78 p 10 TA

[Haggay Eshed commentary]

[Text] It will be a mistake if the Labor Party says, of the agreement achieved at Camp David: "This is not the child we prayed for"--only because the achievement was reached by Menachem Begin and Moshe Dayan. The truth is that the Labor Party is one of its midwives, despite the fact that it was not the one which achieved it in the end and did not participate in setting its conditions.

This agreement began to emerge into the world's atmosphere from the first separation of forces agreements with Egypt and Syria after the Yom Kippur War, as was pointed out by As-Sadat after his meeting with Golda Meir. The Vienna document, too, which was achieved after efforts by the Labor Party's chairman, Shim'on Peres, may be considered as one of the important landmarks leading to the agreement which has been reached.

This is not the main point: it is not the circumstances of the past, but the considerations of the future which now require the founding of a national peace government, with the participation of the Labor Party. By the way, the splitting up of the DMC and Me'ir 'Amit's resignation from the government just at this moment--in the most miserable timing that could be imagined--may serve as a factor aiding the founding of a new government. The main reason for this is that peacemaking under existing circumstances and also in the foreseeable future will be difficult and no less dangerous than making war. Regrettably, peacemaking actually increases the danger of polarization in the Arab world and of a practical worsening of the hostility, to the point of war, on the part of various elements in the Arab rejectionist front. Peace has not yet been achieved--it still has to be made during a period of time which will last for several difficult years. Economic prosperity and social welfare will not come to the world automatically together with the signing of the peace agreement with Egypt. The defense budget will increase over the coming years, not decrease. It will be necessary to transfer bases and camps and to build a new military establishment along the borders and also to flesh out and fortify the existing settlements, most of which will remain where they are and will even be populated and enlarged rapidly. All this will represent an economic burden which will not be decreased.

It is precisely at this time that there will be a need for a government which will tighten belts and unify ranks and overcome the opposition of the extremist fringes on the right and the left.

This forecast is based on the assumption that it was not peace that was achieved at the Camp David conference, but only a breakthrough toward a period of peacemaking, filled with the dangers of war: Maybe only the beginning of a chain reaction which will be filled with dangerous explosions within Egypt itself, in Jordan and among the various Palestinian elements and the entire Arab world. Even President as-Sadat did not appear to be happy with the conditions of the agreement. If we compare the details published with the previous reports on Israel's and Egypt's opening positions, we can evaluate that the main concessions were made by As-Sadat, not Begin. According to the early reports concerning the opening positions of both sides, the impression is reinforced that this time there was prior U.S.-Israeli coordination which included far-reaching Israeli concessions which were decided upon before the conference and it was President as-Sadat who was under heavy pressure by President Carter over the last few days to the point where he was forced to accept the U.S.-Israeli coordinated proposal.

Proof of the reasoning is the publicity in the Egyptian press, which is directed at, and which expressed dissatisfaction with the progress of the conference and the chances of its success, and was intended to be a threat and counterpsychological pressure against the United States by Egypt. The report of the Egyptian foreign minister's resignation proves this, even though it has been denied. Another proof of this is President as-Sadat's sour facial expression during his speech in the White House, which did not mention Israel or Menahem Begin even once, but only the United States and its decisive role, as though reference was made to a peace agreement between Egypt and the United States and not between Egypt and Israel.

As-Sadat knows that the hard decisions in the Arab world are still before him and that he will not succeed in getting out of Israel all its commitments in advance concerning the transfer of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to the Arabs and not even concerning the disbanding of the existing settlements in these territories and also in the Rafah approaches. As-Sadat did succeed in obtaining Israeli concessions on the military evacuation of Sinai, which will be more rapid and dangerous than Israel had wanted. But, according to the timetable set, a decision must be taken before that in the Arab world and only after that will come the turn of the final decision in Israel regarding the sovereignty and the military presence and the existing settlements. This timetable of decisions--first in Egypt and Jordan and afterward in Israel--is the main achievement of the agreement which has been reached, in which many mines are also concealed which could blow up the agreement in the next few years. It will be necessary to navigate the Israeli-Egyptian peace ship with great care for several years--until the completion of the negotiations and until all the additional agreements are carried out, and it will even be necessary to make dangerous decisions if, heaven forbid, the agreement is torpedoed by the Arab rejectionist front. We must now rise above petty considerations and establish a national peace government which will navigate the peace ship until it reaches safe shores.

DOMESTIC OPPOSITION, KNESSET VOTE SUBJECTS OF COMMENT

Begin Expresses Confidence

TA2008llY Jerusalem POST in English 20 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--Prime Minister Menahem Begin has confidently predicted that he will overcome any opposition from right-wing members of his own Herut Party and the Gush Emunim to Israel's concessions made during the Camp David summit.

"Leave it to me," he told the Jerusalem POST during a brief interview. "If we have a debate, it will be among friends."

Begin, sounding very pleased by the two "framework" agreements signed with Egypt, acknowledged that some hard-liners in Israel may not be pleased by all the positions accepted by Israel during the talks.

But he was adamant that the overall thrust of the agreement was in Israel's best interest.

On another matter, Begin appeared relieved by the overnight improvement in American-Israel relations. He noted that ties with Washington had been strained during and after his "tough" talks with President Jimmy Carter here in March.

Begin said that the Carter administration's efforts to improve relations with Israel, following the unpleasant aftermath of those talks, began in late June with the visit of Vice President Walter Mondale to Israel.

"I came to improve relations," Begin quoted Mondale as having said shortly after arriving in Israel. The Mondale visit was "very important" in easing the strains, he added.

Until the vice president arrived, Begin had been very upset by what he feared was a "campaign" against the Israel Government, and himself personally, by the "powerful" American media.

"We didn't have the means to overcome that campaign," Begin said. "They have tremendous power."

He recalled that one unnamed U.S. official had specifically called him "an obstacle to peace," suggesting that Begin should be removed from office. The prime minister said he did not know who that official was. Senior American officials have repeatedly denied that any responsible policy-maker had ever made such an assertion.

But Begin disclosed for the first time that he had written a personal letter to Carter expressing his concern over this "campaign."

"We had some difficult days," Begin continued. "But I knew all along that the truth would prevail."

The prime minister looked healthy and strong during the conversation, which took place in his Washington Hilton Hotel suite. But he as understandably tired by the ordeal of the two-week summit. He said that he had "slept like a baby" Sunday night after returning to the hotel from the White House. where he signed the agreements together with Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Carter.

The prime minister was flying last night to New York to meet American Jewish leaders, business representatives and others before returning to Israel. He is due to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport on Friday.

During his stay here in Washington, Begin also met individually with several senators, including Edward Kennedy, Clifford Case, Jacob Javits, Henry Jackson, Frank Church and Richard Stone.

Strong Knesset Support

TA190930Y Jerusalem POST in English 19 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Arye Rubinstein]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is not expected to have any difficulty getting a Knesset majority for the accords he signed in the U.S. on Sunday night, even though he announced that the Likud will not impose faction discipline and every MK can vote in accordance with his conscience.

Begin will report to the cabinet next Sunday on the summit accords. A special Knesset session has been scheduled for next Monday. Another special session, to be held the following week, will be devoted exclusively to a debate and vote on the removal of the Sinai settlements.

The strongest opposition from Knesset members to the accords was expressed yesterday by a member of Begin's Herut Party, Ge'ula Kohen, who declared no-confidence in the prime minister and called for new elections.

But even she did not estimate her support in the Knesset at more than 10. She may be right in counting on two or three from Herut and one from La'am, but "three or four" from the National Religious Party sounds like wishful thinking. It is doubtful whether any NRP member, other than Hayyim Druckman, will oppose the agreements.

No trouble is expected from Yiga'el Yadin's seven-man Democratic Front or from Agudat Yisra'el.

What makes Begin's job in the Knesset relatively easy--and it is probably this knowledge that enabled the prime minister to make the "free vote" gesture--is that the overwhelming majority of the opposition is with him on the pacts. This cancels out several times over the half dozen or so probable defectors from the coalition.

In the Alinement, such hawks as Shoshana Arbeli and 'Amos Hadar may vote against the accords; but the faction as a whole, after faulting Begin for months for his "rigidity," has little choice but to go along with him.

The new seven-man SHAY party, headed by Amnon Rubinstein and Me'ir 'Amit, will certainly support the agreements. 'Amit yesterday praised Begin, and Shemu'el Toledano said that if he had thought Begin capable of agreeing to such documents, he would not have pressed for the breakup of the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC).

The two-man Shelli faction and Shulamit Alloni yesterday announced their support of the Camp David outcome, and so did Me'ir Wilner of the (communist) Democratic Front. The front, however, criticized the results for not dealing sufficiently with the Palestinian problem.

A telephone poll conducted by Galei Zahal among 68 MK's showed that 44 were prepared to give up the Rafah settlements for the sake of peace, 22 declined to express views, and only two (Ge'ula Kohen and Eytan Livni) declared opposition.

Peres Wants Party Discipline

TA200829Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has said he will propose to the executive of his party's Knesset faction to impose party discipline and order a vote in favor of the Camp David agreements on condition that the vote will also be on the issue of the settlements. But, if the government insists on separating the two issues, the Labor Alinement might walk out of the plenum or give its members a free vote.

Alinement Wants Combined Debate

TA191646Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Knesset Alinement faction officially approached the coalition chairman, MK Hayyim Corfu an hour ago, demanding that the Knesset debates on approving the Camp David agreements and on the fate of the Rafah approaches settlements be combined. In the letter, sent by acting Alinement faction Chairman 'Uzzi Bar'am to MK Corfu, Bar'am warns that if the cabinet does not respond to this request and demands that the Knesset hold a separate session on the question of the settlements, the Alinement will consider whether or not to participate in the debate which will determine the fate of the settlements.

The letter was sent following consultations among the representatives of the Labor and MAPAM parties headed by MK Shim'on Peres. It is stated in the letter that the majority of the Alinement faction members is inclined to approve the Camp David agreements and calls on the coalition not to place artificial difficulties in the way of the decisions.

MK Yizhaq Rabin will be absent from the Knesset vote on the future of the settlements if the cabinet brings the framework agreements and the evacuation of the settlements issues up for decision at the Knesset separately. If, however, the two components are brought up together, Mr Rabin will vote for the agreement.

Our correspondent Shelomo Raz heard MK Yizhaq Rabin's words today, spoken at the Economic Club in Jerusalem. [begin recording]

[Rabin] There is no formal tie, but there is no doubt that there is a link between the two framework agreements. The link exists in that Egypt conditions the achievement and implementation of a peace treaty on a number of things which Israel must carry out at the same time and according to an agreed timetable in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

[Raz] According to Yizhaq Rabin, there is indeed a postponement of 5 years with respect to the decisions concerning the determination of the permanent solution of the questions east of Israel, such as the sovereignty, the borders and the security arrangements. However, in his opinion, there are several dates for the processes on both fronts which are simultaneous and may also be conditioned on one another.

MK Rabin assumes that the Israeli team has done the best it can to reach an agreement, and that the agreement depends on the evacuation of all the settlements in the Sinai. The former prime minister says that if the cabinet comes to the Knesset saying that it is up to the Knesset either to approve or reject the framework agreement--considering both the aspects of achievement in it and with the shadows included in it--while recommending that it be approved, he, Yizhaq Rabin, will support the agreements.

[Rabin] If, however, the cabinet asks for the Knesset to vote confidence in it first of all with respect to the two framework agreements and later, in a separate debate, raises the question of whether to evacuate the settlements without it saying that it is recommending that they be evacuated, as their evacuation is a condition for the realization of the agreement, I will neither participate in the session nor in the vote. [end recording]

GUSH EMUNIM MEMBERS REJECT CABINET DECISION

TA200640Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Many Gush Emunim members went last night to Allon More, the new Gush Emunim settlement. They are concentrating near the barriers set up by the IDF to prevent people from joining the settlers on top of the mountain. The heads of the settlers have instructed their supporters to break through the barriers and join them.

The Gush Emunim members say that they were visited this morning by the Nabulus governor who told them he has orders for the forceful removal of the settlers. The settlers announced they would object to the evacuation, and the governor asked, according to them, that they not use arms during the evacuation. The Gush Emunim spokesman said that 400 people are now in the settlement.

Our correspondent R.A. learned that the cabinet has decided to evacuate the new settlement near Nabulus and other settlements set up yesterday.

SENATE APPROVES IRANIAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD181335Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] The government's program was approved today at a Senate extraordinary session by 44 votes to 1. Our parliamentary correspondent Fariborz Forughi reports that the Senate met today under Senator Sajjadi and with the participation of Prime Minister Sharif-Emami and the cabinet ministers.

After a 1-minute silence for the victims of the recent earthquake, Senator Jalali-Na'ini from Tehran spoke against the government program, saying: The present government's program is being debated in the Senate at an historical moment. The government has applied the constitution in its statement, stating that it will attempt to remove discontent. However, I am worried, wondering why the government agreed to declaring martial law, for by declaring martial law a great many laws will be suspended. Therefore, how does the government propose to implement the constitution? Supposing for certain reasons it was necessary to declare martial law; however, according to the regulations of martial law, opening fire on people and groups of people is not allowed.

He added: The government cannot declare martial law unless emergency conditions permit it and it is with the approval of the houses of parliament.

Senator Emad-Torbati from Mashhad spoke in support of the government program and, referring to sinister colonialist plots, said: What is certain is that all colonialists, whether economic or oil colonialists--who at a time like this, when the world oil-producers have no wish to place their diminishing resources, cheaply and at the prices demanded, at the disposal of oil companies--or whether they be Red colonialists, none of them seeks our country's safety, security or welfare.

He added: A great many Middle East countries are involved with internal and foreign revolutions. Many of them have chosen a leftwing course. It is only our country with its adequate resources and equipped army, which is responsible for the security of the region and the Persian Gulf, that has become a thorn in the side of this country's foes.

FORMER PREMIER CALLS FOR RESIGNATION OF SHAH

LD181049Y Paris LE MATIN in French 14 Sep 78 p 9 LD

[Herve Chabalier interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Ali Amini: "The Shah Must Resign in Order to Save the Regime"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] "I no longer believe that the shah can be saved, but the regime yes." Ali Amini weighs his words. This politician--a very lively man despite his 72 years--was the shah's prime minister in 1961. He was the American's ear. His huge fortune--he is a member of the 1,000 families--has always kept him aloof from any temptations as far as corruption is concerned. He even enjoys some prestige among the opposition. He is one of the two or three Iranian personalities who can still feel able to act as intermediary between the regime and the people. However, he also has become more radical in the past 48 hours. In an interview published by LE MONDE on 12 September, he expressed the view that the dismissal of the shah's entourage was a precondition for insuring that the regime begin to regain the people's trust.

Now he states: "The shah must make a sacrifice to save the country and the regime from chaos. He must go, resign, clearly show that he is withdrawing from the scene."

Ali Amini does not believe that the shah, who has been misinformed and is unaware of his people's real problems, is responsible for the present crisis. "But it is a fact that since he himself has ruled instead of reigning, public opinion believes that he is guilty." He will speak this "language of truth," he stated, "even though this task is unpleasant," when he sees the shah, whom he is to meet before the week is out. He will be accompanied by Ardeshir Zahedi, Iran's ambassador to the United States and the shah's former son-in-law (he has now divorced his wife), unless, he added, the shah's entourage again prevents him from meeting the king.

OFFICIAL ON SHAH'S TIES WITH EGYPT, U.S.

LD181116Y Tripoli JANA in English 0848 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, September 18, JANA--The representative of the Iranian People's Party today condemned the existing alliance between the Egyptian president and the shah and as-Sadat's stand towards the Arab progressive movement. He said that the Egyptian president was in coalition with the Americans to divide the Arab nation and to destroy the national movement, democracy and the Arab revolution, as well as to disrupt the revolution nucleus in the Arab world, including the Palestinian revolutionary movement.

In an interview with JANA's correspondent in Paris, the Iranian People's Party representative stressed that with the Iranian reactionary regime at all levels, especially at the military and spying level, is "the Zionist secret police" [word indistinct] is the one who supervises the Iranian political police "Savak". The Zionists, he added, had a spying network in Iran independent of the Iranian secret police and even of the American CIA with the approval of the Iranian regime.

Speaking about the existing relations between the shah and the Zionist enemy, the representative of the Iranian People's Party said that the Zionist enemy had excellent relations.

The Iranian people strongly supported the Arab progressive movement, particularly the Palestinian people's movement, which is struggling for the independence and the liberation of the Palestinian homeland.

He went on to say, "As Iranians and Muslims we have been providing for scores of years all forms of support for the demands of the Palestinian people and for the struggle of Arab progressive powers."

The representative of the Iranian People's Party explained the shah's position following the popular uprising. He said that the shah had become completely isolated even from the social classes who benefited from supporting his regime. Without the American control over the army, the shah would have been overthrown" [quotation marks as received], the representative added.

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